THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 98. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Two-Sided Story.

The African Diamond Fields.

The Venezuelan Insurrection.

Great Cuban Hurricane.

A Fearful Loss of Life.

PARIS.

How Letters are Written—Two Statements in the Same Document.

A Tours correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* writes:—

The balloons seem to do their service pretty regularly, too much so, indeed, to be always trustworthy, although the cancelling of the postage stamps on the letters is tolerably good evidence that they have really been posted in the city.

I have seen several private communications, all written in the most enthusiastic, not to say hopeful terms; but they seem to have been dictated under pressure, either by a desire of withholding unfavorable intelligence from the enemy should the balloons be captured, or by a fear lest they might be examined by the authorities and condign punishment awarded to him who would dare to say that everything did not wear a roseate hue.

One of these effusions I translate as it was communicated to me by a friend who received it, and who carefully pressed it over with a hot iron, bringing out quite a different statement, which had been written in sympathetic ink between the lines of the apparent document:—

"PARIS, Sept. 28.—For a week we have been cut off from the outside world, and neither letters nor papers reach us; but as news is often a doubtful blessing, and as we have enough to do with our own affairs, we are willing to put up with this temporary inconvenience. Paris is in its worst possible state just now, and yet is still as ever the pleasantest city in the world. Living is little dearer than usual; the restaurants are as well patronized, the cuisine and wines quite as irreproachable; indeed, the only things we miss are milk, Ostend oysters, and fresh fish; but this is not astonishing, as Fritz stops them on the way for himself and his uhlans. We hear that we will, in a few days, be put on an allowance of six hundred oxen and five thousand sheep per diem, but this is merely a precaution, and shows that our patriotic authorities feel that they can make a long resistance. The weather is splendid, with just a little touch of freshness to warn us of the approach of winter, which we will welcome all the more if it comes with an unusual amount of sleet, rain, and snow to drown our enemies, who are already dying with dysentery and typhoid. We miss our promenades in the Bois, but we still have our holidays, and Auteuil was never gayer than it is now on Sunday afternoons. The shops are all open, and resplendent with costly silks and rare old china and curiosities—very little cheaper than they were before the war. The show of arms is more marked than before, and every one peeps into the windows to look at the coats of mail warranted to stop a bullet at ten paces. Very properly the theatres and dancing gardens are closed, and citizens go instead to listen to patriotic speeches, or to the *cafe*, where they sit and talk as usual until the fatal hour of 10 P. M. arrives, and then all go home quietly and wonder how they have learned to live without gas and go to bed at 11 o'clock. During the day time the streets are crowded with merry groups of gentlemen in uniform, and well-dressed ladies, who only show their appreciation of the state of siege by going home before eight in the evening to avoid unpleasant mistakes in the nightly battue made by the National Guards. The freedom of social intercourse, always one of the great attractions of Paris, is more than ever apparent. All classes cling together in this hour of common peril, and the feeling of mutual kindliness is growing daily in strength. The millionaire shoulders his musket in the ranks by the side of his former valet, and cheerfully obeys the orders of his commanders, who once were probably his tradesmen. In this daily contact all learn to admire each other and forget that social distinctions have ever existed.

"In conclusion I will say:—Courage! Mon ami! we will triumph over these modern Vandals, or die like Marius among the ruins of Carthage (?). Affectionately, etc."

So much for the body of the letter; the interlinea tells a different tale, and was written in disjointed phrases—"Things are as bad as they well can be without an actual emeute, of which there are symptoms. The Gardes Mobiles refuse to drill, and openly denounce the authorities who have brought them into a trap (*souriciere*), whence there is no escape. The streets are full of drunken men and women, who insult every well-dressed person they meet. Great fears are entertained of a famine panic. At Duval's (the great butcher's), at 5 A. M. on Friday, nearly five thousand people blocked up the Rue Tronchet, and were only kept by the armed Garde Nationale from sacking the establishment; by 7 o'clock there was not an ounce of meal in the shops. Men fought with each other, and women fainted in the crowd. A very large number of runaways from Chatillon and Issy have been privately shot, as I believe have been several of the Garde Mobile. Admiral Fourichon has resigned, refusing to serve in a position where his orders were disobeyed. There are serious dissensions between Trochu and the other members. Paris will not hold out any time, because there will be a Red revolution. I wish to God that the Prussians would get in, if for nothing else to save us from the rabble. Not one of our sorties has been really successful. Burn this."

Such are the two statements contained in the same letter.

DIAMOND LAND.

Riches of the Desert—A Deluge of Diamonds—Primitive Mining—Scenes at the Diggings.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The diamond fever at the Cape of Good Hope is increasing. Extraordinary gems have been discovered. The whole of the circumstances connected with the discovery of the diamond fields on the banks of the Orange river and the success which has attended those who have searched for the precious gems, are of a character the reverse of the sensational or romantic. Upwards of two years ago a valuable diamond was accidentally discovered in the possession of a Dutch farmer, who had given it, along with a number of pretty stones, to his children as a plaything.

It was not long before the farmers and traders resident near the Orange river made it known that they were prepared to pay well for any diamonds which might be discovered, and the natives were not slow in finding that it paid them, while herding their masters' stock, to pick up any stone presenting an unusual appearance which they might fall in with. From time to time the traders in Hope Town, Colesberg, and other places became in this manner possessed of gems which were duly forwarded to the English market.

ADVERSE REPORT.

About this time Mr. Emanuel, the well-known dealer in diamonds, despatched a Mr. Gregory to report upon the nature of the country whence the diamonds were said to have been obtained, and that person having posted over several parts of the country which no one had pronounced to be diamondiferous, returned to London and reported that the rumors which had been circulated were without foundation, but had been trumped up for the purposes of land speculators.

SPEEDY REFUTATION.

Only a short time after this report had reached the colony, one of the most splendid gems in the world, "The Star of South Africa," a diamond of the first water, weighing eighty-three and a half karats, was brought into the colony by a native and sold to Messrs. Lilienfield & Co., of Hope Town. This diamond subsequently realized £24,000. It can well be imagined that a discovery of this kind could not fail to have an effect upon the colonists, and since then the number of persons engaged in the search for diamonds has gradually increased. At the present time there are probably not less than two thousand persons encamped upon the banks of the Vaal river, busily engaged in digging, sifting, and washing the soil, and the number of diamonds they have discovered offers inducements which tend to add daily to their numbers. What effect these discoveries will have upon the future of this colony it is impossible to foresee; but as diamonds have been found at points separated by upwards of a hundred miles, there is sufficient ground for believing an important era in the history of South Africa is approaching.

ROUTE TO THE DIGGINGS.

The diamond fields are situated near the junction of the Vaal and Orange rivers, at a distance from Cape Town, in a northeasterly direction, of about eight hundred miles. Immigrants arriving in Table Bay from Europe or elsewhere will be in a most favorable position for laying in supplies, procuring cattle, vehicles, and other necessaries. The line of main road from Cape Town to the Orange river is well constructed, and is kept in an efficient state of repair. It is supplied with water in sufficient abundance, and provides capital pasturage for cattle.

Starting from Cape Town there are first fifty-eight miles by rail to Wellington. Thence to Ceres come thirty-six miles more. The rest of the distance is estimated at bullock-wagon rates of from eighteen to twenty miles per day. From Ceres through the Warm Bokkeveld to Karoo Poort is two days. In another day the traveller arrives at Esau's; next at Patatles river; then at Driekop, where there is a capital government dam; the next at Zoutklooff, where good supplies may be had for man and beast. The next principal stages are Buffel's river, Geelbek's river, Blood river, and so on to Beaufort West, which is three hundred and sixty miles from Cape Town, a distance indicating eighteen days by bullock wagon, or about eight by mules. Proceeding thence, one day by ox-wagon brings us to Rhenosterkop, a government outspan, with a plentiful supply of water; and another day to Nel's Poort. From Nel's Poort to Richmond is a distance of seven days by ox-wagon, or about 130 miles; two days more suffice to reach Hanover. Hope Town may then be reached at a distance of about eighty miles. Hope Town is geographically the nearest route. Leaving Hope Town and crossing the Orange river by a pont the traveller must pass through the arid, sandy region of Albania, past the Backhouse Station, across the Vaal river, and by an execrable road, and through the exigent Kafirs of the Campbell Grounds, on the west side of the Vaal, on to the Hart river, which also must be crossed before reaching the long bend by which the traveller must again turn back to his diamondiferous destination at Klipdrift. Assuming that he prefers the other route by way of Colesberg—to which the roads are easy and the travelling generally good—the next stage across the Orange river is to Fauresmith, a distance of eighty miles, or four days by ox-wagon. Thence the adventurer makes for Jacobsdal, about an equal distance; and, indeed, now it is to this point that most, even of the Hope Town people, direct their aim instead of taking the west side of the Vaal. From Jacobsdal to Pniel is about four days more, or eighty miles—and there the journey is completed.

When time is no particular object most persons travel in wagons drawn by a team of oxen numbering from twelve to sixteen, according to the weight of the load and the nature of the roads. Should a more rapid progress be desirable, mules and horses are substituted for oxen, but the expenses are greater than with the latter mode of locomotion. As a proof of the character of the roads to be traversed, it is mentioned that his Excellency Sir P. E. Wodehouse, the late Governor of the Colony, traversed the road between Wellington and the Orange river in an American buggy, occupying only eight days.

MINING OPERATIONS.

At present operations have been carried on at the diamond fields in the most primitive manner. The machinery has been of the rudest and most simple character, and nothing like a systematic search by competent persons has been undertaken. Much remains to be done, but sufficient has already been accomplished to prove beyond dispute that the diamond fields of South Africa are more than exceptionally productive. The natives residing in the vicinity of the diamond fields are peaceful and moderately industrious, the country is free from dangerous reptiles and beasts of prey, and the climate is healthy and pleasant. The prices of provisions on the spot are moderate: bread, 6d. per pound; beef, 1s.; potatoes, £2 per bag of three bushels; flour, £2 10s. for ditto; Indian corn, £1 10s. ditto; brandy, 2s. 6d. per bottle; wine, 1s. 6d. ditto; sheep, 10s. each; butter, 1s. 6d. per pound; and Kafir corn, 30s. per bag. Parties visiting the diamond fields usually lay in a stock of necessaries previous to leaving Cape Town, calculated to last them during their stay in the country, and in this way we are able to purchase at the most reasonable rates.

LUCK AND LABOR.

The success which will attend the labors of the seekers after diamonds will greatly depend upon the character of the person by whom the search is undertaken. Some, unquestionably, will be more lucky than others; but from the private letter of a gentleman at the diggings, we gather that "perseverance" is the most necessary quality in diamond seeking, and is also, to a considerable extent, wanting in many of the parties. "The luck, as they call it," says he, 'belongs to those who turn over the most ground, take a kopje, and stick to it. The mistake made by many is that of just turning over a few stones, and then running off to another place where they hear a diamond is found."

GOLD YIELD.

—At the Tatin gold fields, which lie about five hundred miles beyond the diamond fields, and where quartz-crushing by machinery has just been commenced, the yield of gold has not been less than two ounces to the ton. This is a return which has astonished the most experienced Australian diggers.

THE COST OF GETTING THERE.

Intending miners will find the expense of getting from New York to the diamond diggings about as follows:—From New York to Liverpool, by steamer, $50 to $75, according to accommodations; from Liverpool or London to the Cape of Good Hope, by steamer, $85, steerage, or $150, cabin, and by sailing ship, $80, cabin. The best means of getting from Cape Town to the mines is by Bullock teams from Wellington, the cost of passage and subsistence being about two hundred dollars. A better way would be for the miner to buy his bullocks at Wellington and sell them when he reaches the mines, where they will readily bring a profit for beef. The total cost of getting from New York to the mines may be figured up at from $350 to $400, according to accommodations.

VENEZUELA.

Battles with the Insurgents—The Government Successful—The Archbishop Banished.

CARACAS, Oct. 8.—General Hernandez, the commander-in-chief, with 4000 men, defeated Guzman's troops in the Salazar after a sanguinary combat, which lasted for thirty-six hours. On the 13th ult. Hernandez moved with his army to Banquesmeto, and on the following day he commenced to storm the town, which he eventually captured, and found 800 small arms, eight tons of powder, and other war material. On account of a scarcity of provisions he evacuated the town on the 19th, previously disarming the troops and citizens. On the 21st he despatched a portion of his forces to attack the insurgents at San Filipe, where he was defeated and fell back to Truxillo to attack General Daboin, who was at Chubarquin with a large body of men. No news has as yet come to hand with regard to this fight.

A despatch was sent by Guzman Blanco to Maracaibo to wait upon Hernandez to request a suspension of hostilities and to acknowledge him President of the republic, promising Hernandez that neither Sutherland nor Pulzar should be made Governor of the State. Hernandez very courteously stated in reply that he would not consent to treat with a man who is in arms against the legal authorities, and if Guzman himself would not abandon his rebellious projects that he would fight him to the last, and that he should be severely handled according to a drum-head court-martial, and the deputation then withdrew, seemingly very much disappointed.

Guzman Blanco requested the Archbishop of this place, Sylvester Guevaro, to sing the *Te Deum* at the Cathedral in celebration of the victories achieved by his forces. The prelate refused to obey the order, on the ground that he did not feel justified in so doing under the existing state of things, and that he looked upon the prospects of peace as being far remote. He also stated that he could not thank God in the presence of so many people incarcerated and the desperately unsettled state of the country. The Archbishop, it may be remembered, occupied a very leading position in the Œcumenical Council at Rome last June. Guzman, forgetting the consideration due to him, passed sentence of banishment upon him and ordered him to leave the country in a small schooner lying in the harbor bound for Trinidad, Fort Spain. A popular protest was entered against this tyrannical measure, but no notice was taken of it. While the exile was going to the vessel the people formed in procession to do him honor, but they were dispersed at the point of the bayonet by the troops, who had received orders to permit no demonstration. The Dean of the Cathedral is in prison for the same offense.

Guzman has a guard over several houses occupied by influential citizens, and has cut off the water pipes and does not allow food of any description to reach them. He is determined to starve them out for the purpose of obtaining funds which they resolutely refuse to give. Many of the merchants, joined by neutral parties, in view of this state of things are taking up arms against him on the principle that it may be their turn next when such injustice is rampant.

CUBA.

Effects of the Hurricane—Tremendous Loss of Life.

HAVANA, Oct. 17.—The effects of the hurricane last week in Matanzas, Cardenas, and the back country were most disastrous. At first, two thousand persons were reported to have perished at the different points the gale swept over. Half that number would most likely be nearer the truth. The force of the tornado seems to have been spent in the country near Cardenas than Matanzas, though the latter place suffered more than the former. In both cases the damage was done principally by water. The sea seemed to rise, and to remain at an unusual height, as though two or three tides had come in at once, one on top of the other. As rain had been falling in torrents for some time, the streams at both places were swollen out of their banks, and the waters on their way to the sea met a wall of water. These tides upon tides caused a tidal wave, and the natural result was a general inundation of the low grounds in both cities. The damage to Cardenas consisted principally in a destruction of property, with but little loss of life. Out of thirteen vessels at anchor in the Bay of Cardenas, but three escaped being wrecked. Large stone warehouses were demolished, not undermined, but thrown over by simple pressure of water against their walls, and the material of which they were built was carried away, so that not even a vestige of them remained.

MATANZAS.

Matanzas suffered more in loss of life than any other place on the island. Here the inundation of the Pueblo Nuevo Ward, bounded by the bay, the San Juan and Yumuri rivers, brought death to the door of every family within its limits. More than four hundred dead bodies have been recovered, and the end of the finding is not yet. A passenger train from Havana arrived at the depot of the Havana and Matanzas Railroad, situate in this ward, just before the overflow took place. Depot, engine, train, passengers, employes—all disappeared in the flood.

TIDINGS FROM ELSEWHERE.

Guines, a town located in a level section between this and Matanzas, was inundated by the torrents of rain, many buildings were blown down, and some of the inhabitants severely injured. The jurisdiction of Colon felt the force of the tornado also. Here much damage was done to the growing cane, much of it being torn out of the ground by the roots by the mere force of the wind. The cane most backward for the season was least injured.

A HIGHWAYMAN STABBED.

How a Garroted Man Released Himself.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of Saturday evening says:—

Allegheny has some strange happenings within her borders, and we take this opportunity of informing one of her police of these strange occurrences. It took place last evening, and if blood is a good clue with which to work, there is a good clue at their disposal, for there was blood spilled. The victorious victim of the event was a Mr. Parke, residing on Monterey street. Last evening he left his home and went a short distance down town to make some purchases for his household. On his way back he passed through an alley near Lemon & Weise's furniture manufactory. While going along the alley, he was suddenly set upon by a man who seized him after the usual fashion of garroters, coming up behind him and throwing his arm about his neck in such a manner as to render him breathless and voiceless, and well nigh helpless. Mr. Parke in some manner succeeded in drawing his pocket knife from his pocket, and opening the large blade with his one free arm, he then struck the blade two or three times into his assailant's abdomen. The man was thus persuaded to relax his hold, and Mr. P. followed up his advantage by knocking the highwayman down. He was about to carry matters still further, when two additional ruffians ran up to the assistance of the first, and the victim, who was so suddenly made the victor, accepting the theory about "discretion," etc., ran to his home. On going back subsequently with some friends, the men had disappeared, and who they were or where they went is an unsolved mystery.

—A widower of New Haven, who happened to marry a second time without consulting the wishes of a grown daughter, on attempting to introduce his bride into the family mansion a few nights since, was set upon with sticks and stones and compelled to fly for his life.

—The Hartford *Times* mentions a remarkable case of "courage in the face of death." A sick youth of that city, who was informed by his physician that he must surely die, having disposed of his effects, told his friends where he wished to be buried, and finally, after asking that his body might be given to the surgeons for scientific purposes, requested that the suit of clothes in which he was laid out might be taken off after the funeral and given to some poor person. Fortunately, he is now recovering, and the poor person will not receive the curious present.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Prospect of Peace.

The Proposed Armistice

Foreign Intervention.

French Naval Captures.

Matters at Washington.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

The German Sick and Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The German army now investing Paris have appropriated one day's pay as a fund for the relief of the sick and wounded. The amount thus collected aggregates about half a million thalers.

French Captures.

It is asserted vaguely that the French have captured and taken into the port of Dunkirk three large German steamers.

Napoleon's Private Fortune.

It is said there is no evidence in existence of Napoleon's having accumulated a vast private fortune.

Bismarck, England, and America.

The correspondent of the *Standard* to-day viciously notes the eagerness of Bismarck to oblige American officers, ambulance corps, and people of the United States, while totally indifferent to anything English.

The New French Loan.

The *Telegraph* is confident that the proposed French loan will be largely taken here.

Russia and the Peace Movement.

It is intimated that Russia, not joining England, Austria, and Italy in the effort to bring about peace, is acting independently but energetically in the same direction.

A Secret Mission.

Rambeau, who saved "Cæsar's" life when an attempt was made to assassinate him by Berezowski in Paris, on the 6th of June, 1867, has just gone from Wilhelmshohe to St. Petersburg on a secret mission from the Emperor Napoleon.

Courage of the Landwehr.

Miranda, editor of the Paris *Gaulois*, has been arrested near Versailles by the Prussians.

The Deserters from Metz

are so numerous that the Prussian commander before that city has been compelled to issue orders declining to admit them within the Prussian lines.

An Editor Arrested.

The *Times* this morning, in an editorial, praises the courage displayed by the Prussian landwehr before Fort Mont Valerien on the 22d inst.

The Basis of Peace.

It is said the basis of peace likely to be accepted by the Prussian Government is the renunciation of territorial spoliation from France on receiving Luxemburg. It is reported further that a safe-conduct has been asked for Thiers to enter Paris in order to obtain the acquiescence of the Government.

The Proposed Armistice.

FLORENCE, Oct. 24.—The *Opinione*, referring to the proposed armistice, says "France will doubtless agree, as a preliminary to peace, to dismantle the fortresses of Strasburg and Metz, and to pay an indemnity of eighty million pounds sterling. But Prussia insists on the cession of Alsace and Loraine."

Bazaine and the Bonaparte Restoration.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The *Times* this morning says: "Bazaine, when offering to surrender, demanded for himself a position which would probably have enabled him to take a prominent part in the restoration of order in France after the conclusion of peace. General Boyer, on leaving Versailles went to Luxemburg to get Raimbeau, who had previously been to St. Petersburg, to go as an envoy to Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 24—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and account. American securities quiet; United States 5-20s of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867 90¾; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens buoyant; middling uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9@9⅛d. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bales. California white Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s. 1d.; winter, 10s. 3d@10s. 4d. Western Flour, 24s. Corn, 29s. 9d. Oats, 2s. 10d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Department of Texas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Communications for headquarters of the Department of Texas, to arrive on and after the 1st of November next, will be addressed to San Antonio, Texas, to which point the headquarters of the Department will be removed.

FROM THE WEST.

Magnificent Auroral Display.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 24.—A magnificent auroral display was observed in this city and vicinity at 5 o'clock this morning, veering from north to east.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Max Case.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

A session of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of homicide cases, to continue for two weeks, was begun this morning.

The first case called for trial was that of Policeman Charles Max, charged with the murder of James T. Welsh.

Our readers will readily recall the circumstance of the shooting of two young men by this officer on the night of April 21 last, at Third street and Montgomery avenue. The trial which begins to-day involves the killing of only one of them—Welsh. The accused is represented by William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs., who at the time of our going to press were engaged in empanelling a jury. The question of conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment is not asked, so that it may be inferred that the Commonwealth will not press for murder in the first degree; but many of the jurors were incompetent to serve, because of previously formed opinions as to the defendant's guilt or innocence.

FEMALE UHLANS.

Romance of the War—The Terrible Uhlans Fearfully Reinforced.

The romance militant of the present European war seems to be almost exclusively confined, thus far, to those rough-riders, the Prussian Uhlans, who give as much trouble to the French as did Austria's "whiskered pandours" to Frederick the Great in Silesia, and of whose raiding exploits all the correspondents speak picturesquely. It is generally understood in civilian circles that these famous light cavalrymen carry tall, pennoned lances, wear caps shaped like inverted goblets, and hover ahead of the advance and around the wings of an army after the manner of speculative vultures. Their tricks and manners toward the enemy are not supposed to be governed by any very strict conventional precedents; but now a Southern writer credits them with the enlistment of feminine craft for the betrayal of those whom they desire to despoil. In other words, a writer of varied military experiences, who himself was a volunteer with the Uhlans during the last war between Prussia and Austria, informs the New Orleans *Picayune* that these formidable lancers, whose war number is 25,000, are supplemented by a corps of 5000 women, chiefly relatives of theirs, whose business it is to act as spies. So soon as war is declared by the Government the female Uhlans are despatched, with the greatest secrecy and speed, to the different large cities of the luckless enemy. Going to these cities, some of them seek employment in houses from which signals may be made to those beyond the town, and in the families of persons connected with the Government. Others adopt the sale of such articles as soldiers in garrison purchase, and by that means gain access to arsenals, barracks, etc. Being selected "for general quickness and proficiency in the modern languages," and many of them good sketchers, they often draw plans of the defenses they see, and gain other useful clues of importance. When the Unlans approach a place, these artful female friends of theirs telegraphed them all they need to know by means of very peculiar small rockets of different colors, those for the day time showing a colored smoke. The outer Uhlans convey their intelligence to the main aremy coming up, and thus the besieged are continually betrayed to the beslegers. "I am satisfied," adds an ex-Uhlan of New Orleans, "that there must be at present nearly two hundred of these female Uhlans in the city of Paris." If so, the future Dumas will have a new order of "miladi" for the French military romance of the next decade.

BURNED AT SEA.

Four Seamen Committed to Answer the Charge of Arson.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of to-day says:—

"Charles Purdol, Charles Meredith, Samuel Duncan, and Frederick Allen arrived at this port on Saturday on board the steamer South America, charged with arson at sea, and were immediately taken before Commissioner Osborn for examination. On the 10th of May last the ship Robert Edwards, 336 tons, Captain Thomas F. Pease, sailed from New Bedford, Mass., on a whaling cruise with a crew of thirty-two officers and men.

Among the crew was the prisoner, Charles Purdol, a large and muscular man, who had served as an English convict in Australia; and soon after leaving port this man determined to cause the destruction of the vessel. He induced Allen, a shipmate, who boasted in his desertion from the United States army, to join him in the work. Three others of the crew—Jansen, Meredith, and Duncan, the latter a mere boy, and the son of a clergyman at Fall River, Mass.—were induced to join in the plan to destroy the vessel, preliminary to which the officers were to be killed. The conspirators made an attempt to sink the vessel by boring holes in her hull, but, fearing detection, subsequently stopped them up.

On the 26th of July, when the Robert Edwards was 800 miles from Bermuda, the nearest point of land, an alarm of fire was raised, and on examination the lower hold between the fore and main hatches was found in flames, and all attempts to extinguish them were fruitless. The between decks were filled with water, the hatches were battened down, and holes were cut in the upper deck through which to pour down water. The crew worked all night and next day, and it appeared as if the flames had been controlled, but on the second night the flames burst from the sides of the vessel and spread to the sails and the masts.

The boats were stocked with provisions and the crew entered them, and the boats were then lowered and all abandoned the ship except Captain Pease and one man. When the ship was almost entirely enveloped in flames, the captain and sailor embarked in a small boat and stood by the burning craft all night in company with the other boats. In the morning the captain and officers steered for Bermuda, but on the following day they were picked up by the brig Mary Rice, bound to Rio de Janeiro.

Previously to leaving the Robert Edwards, Captain Pease, suspecting something wrong, called Purdol and asked him if he had started the fire. Purdol acknowledged that he had, and that he was assisted by two others, but refused to give their names. He said his accomplices had entered the hold with him. Purdol admitted afterwards that Meredith and Jansen went into the hold with him. Jansen and a seaman named Burns jumped overboard while efforts were making to extinguish the flames, and Jansen was drowned. On board the Mary Rice the captain questioned the conspirators, and they admitted that they had no fault to find with the ship, and that they could not tell what had prompted them to fire the ship.

The prisoners were brought before Consul Cordino at Rio, and ordered home. Commissioner Shields, before whom they were taken on Saturday, ordered them to be locked up in the Ludlow street jail, and an examination into the case will be made to-day. The crime of burning a ship at sea is punishable with death. Captain Pease, Edwin Winslow, Eugene Freeman, and Ambrose Landre were also detained as witnesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Oct. 24, 1870.

The money market continues moderately active and easy, but there is an evident mistrust of the future manifested among lenders] which makes them cautious of extending their discount lines. It is generally believed that there will be an active movement in grain and breadstuffs from this time until the close of inland navigation, which may turn the money current strongly westward, whilst the reiterated rumors of approaching peace in Europe continue their disturbing influence in financial circles, and tend to harden the rates. On the other hand, however, the disbursements of money by the Treasury, it is hoped, will be of sufficient magnitude to prevent any serious stringency, whilst keeping the loan market steady. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., and prime discounts at 7@8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and weak but steady, with sales ranging up to noon between 112¼@112½, a decline of ½, as compared with final sales on Saturday.

Governments are quiet but firm, with a slight advance on a small portion of the list.

At the Stock Board there was some activity in the railroads, but the balance of the list was overlooked.

City 6s, new bonds, sold at 102½, and at 102½ for the issues prior to 1862.

In Reading there were free sales at 50⅛@50 3-16; Pennsylvania at 60⅛; Lehigh Valley at 58¼; Little Schuylkill at 43; and Camden and Amboy at 115⅝; 38¾ was bid for Catawissa referred; and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

10 sh Sp & Pine R..	25	100 sh Read R..b5.	50¼

FIRST BOARD.

$2200 City 6s, N..c.	102⅛	300 sh Read..s60wn.	50¼
$500 Wilm & R R 7s	91½	100 do....2d.	50 3-16
$500 do.....	91½	100 do.....b0	3-16
$3000 Leh V R 6s....	99⅝	200 do..b5&1.50	3-16
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	97½	180 do..s60wn.	50¼
$100 do.....	97	200 do. s30wn.	50¼
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s	91½	300 do.... b5&1.	50¼
10 sh Cam & Am R.	115¾	500 do.....	50¼
38 do ...12.2d.	115¾	100 do...b30.50	3-16
180 sh Lit Sch R..	43	68 do.....b0	3-16
100 do.....b5.	43	600 do ....2d.	50¼
4 sh Leh V R....	58¼	500 sh Feeder Dam.	¾
94 sh Penna R..	60¼		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅝@114; do. 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅛@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1867, do. 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111½; Gold, 112⅛@112½; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112⅜	10·36 A. M.	112⅜
10·01 "	112⅜	10·53 "	112⅜
10·02 "	112⅜	10·55 "	112⅜
10·08 "	112⅜	11·32 "	112⅜
10·16 "	112⅜	11·40 "	112⅜
10·31 "	112⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 24.—Seeds.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward and it is in demand at $6·50@6·60. Timothy is in light supply and ranges from $5·15 to $5·25 from second hands. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2·10@2·15.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron bark at $26 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, the demand being limited to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@6·75; Missouri do. do. at $6·87½; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·25; and fancy brands at $7·37½@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25.

The Wheat market is without special change. Prime lots are in firm request, but inferior descriptions are very low. Sales of 1400 bushels Indiana red at $1·37@1·40; 10,000 bushels do. do. on secret terms; Delaware do. at $1·25@1·32; and amber at $1·42@1·45. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western. Corn is in limited demand. Sales of yellow at 81@85c., and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 75@80c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of white Western at 50@52c. and Pennsylvania at 49@51c.

Whisky is quiet and nominal at 95c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 24.—There is better feeling in the market for beef cattle, and with a falling off in the receipts holders are quite firm in their views. We quote choice at 9@10c., the latter for an extra lot, the bulk of the sales being made at 9@9¼c, fair to good at 7@8c., and common at 5½@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts 2996 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
80 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9¼.
80 Daniel Smyth & Bros., do. 7@8¼.
65 Dennis Smyth, do., 6@8¾.
68 A. Christy, Virginia, 8@10.
35 James Christy, do., 7@8¼.
21 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7.
80 P. McFillen, do., 6@8.
94 P. Hathaway, do., 6½@8¼.
140 James S. Kirk, do., 7@8½.
48 B. F. McFillen, do., 7@8¼.
125 James McFillen, do., 8@9.
40 R. S. McFillen, Western, 7@8¼.
100 Ulman & Bachman, do., 6@8½.
450 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8.
139 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@9.
94 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@8¾.
50 H. Chain, do., 6@7½.
40 Joseph Chain, do., 6@6½.
95 J. & L. Frank, do., 6¾@8.
50 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8¼.
120 Hope & Co., do., 6@8¾.
57 H. Frank, do., 7@8.
50 James Clemsen, do. 7@8¼.
60 W. Alexander, do., 6½@8¼.
515 L. Horne, do., 5½@6½.
50 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 7@8½.
83 John McArdle, Western, 6½@9.
103 R. Maynes, do., 6¼@8¾.
60 E. & L. Chandler, do., 6@8¾c.
97 Elcorn & Co., do., 6½@7¼.
40 Blum, do , 6@8.
65 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6¾@7¾.
94 James Aull, do., 6@7¼.

Cows and Calves are dull and lower; sales of 150 head at $50@70, as in quality. Sheep attract more attention, and prices have improved a fraction; sales of 14,000 head at 5@6c. ₱ lb., gross.

The movement in Hogs is quite lively, but at slightly reduced quotations; sales of 5200 head at the Union and Avenue Yards at $10·50@11·25 for still, and $11@11·50 ₱ 100 lbs. net for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 24.—Arrived, brig J. H. Brown, for Boston, leaking, and lost sails.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 24

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.?.....53 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Norwich, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 9, Henry, Norwalk, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Nevada, Gumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Charles E. Morris, Smith, from Boston, with lidseed.
Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Boston, with fish.
Schr Carmita, Almarth, from Baltimore.
Schr Cadi, Burks, from Salisbury.
Schr C. B. Wood, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr James M. Vance, Burgess, from Providence.
Schr Julia Weeks, Griffiths, from Pensagrove.
Schr Anna and Ella, Scull, fm Great Egg Harbor.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Catharine and Carrie, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Edwin and Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
J. R. Gilmore; Keystone; and Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber, for New York.
Frank and Alice, with lumber, for Fork Landing, N. J.
Minerva, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.
J. E. Audenried, with coal, for Delaware City.
H. B. Wingert, with coal, for Wilmington.
George Geiger, with lime, for

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON HEAVEN AND HELL.

From the N. Y. Sun.

It is lucky for Mr. Beecher that he is not responsible for his behavior to any religious body besides his own congregation. If he were, his audacious assaults on time-honored dogmas would have again and again brought him to ecclesiastical trial, and doubtless to condemnation. His recent sermons on heaven and hell, for example, must arouse the ire of many an orthodox believer, and make him long for some means of sealing up such a fountain of heresy. Mr. Beecher actually dares to doubt that hell is a place full of fire and brimstone, and that heavenly joys consist in one uniform and monotonous occupation. He ventures to apply common sense to the consideration of the subject, and to give forth without fear the conclusions to which it leads him.

It is quite evident that if the teachers of religion would preserve a general belief in heaven and hell, they must cease to represent them as having a local existence in the material universe. For centuries past astronomers have been sweeping the sky in every direction with their telescopes, but no one of them has discovered any asteroid or planet which at all fulfils the requirements of the home of either the blessed or the miserable after death. No miner or explorer of the bowels of the earth has yet found the way to caverns which would answer to the prison-house of the damned. And then, besides, the objection which Mr. Beecher presented with such force in his sermon on heaven comes up continually:—How can a disembodied spirit live and move and enjoy and suffer in a material dwelling-place? The apostle tells us that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven. If so, that kingdom cannot be of a nature which flesh and blood could inherit. The kingdom of hell, it would seem, ought to be equally inaccessible to men still clothed with mortal clay; and all attempts to fix it here or there, in this planet or in that, are futile, and will be regarded so by all who have not surrendered their reason to mere dogmatism.

On the other hand, there is a growing conviction, on which no doubt Mr. Beecher counts for support, that both heaven and hell are within and above this material universe, and, though invisible to the eyesight, which takes cognizance of material objects, are appreciable by the senses, so to speak, of the soul, when it is relieved of the flesh covering which now envelops it. There are those, indeed, who believe that, even before death, the veil may be temporarily lifted, and the spirits of the departed and the realm in which they dwell made evident to specially favored individuals; but most people are content to wait till death finally releases them from their imprisonment, and enables them to enjoy their new state of being. To all such heaven and hell are none the less real because not material; nor are the hope of happiness and the fear of punishment any the less powerful motives of action than they are to holders of the old-fashioned notions. Indeed, this bringing of the future state closer to their apprehensions, and impressing upon them its intimate relations to ther own moral quality, makes it easier to have a living faith in it, and consequently gives it an importance in their minds which it would not otherwise possess.

Mr. Beecher's idea that there is variety, and not uniformity, in the joys of Heaven, also commends itself to intelligent minds. It is readily seen that human beings do not cease to be human by the death of the body. As Dr. Franklin remarked more than a century ago, man is not a body animated by a soul; he is a soul clothed with a body. When the clothing is laid aside, the man himself remains unchanged. What he loved he continues to love; what he hated he continues to hate; and he retains all the peculiarities which distinguished him from other men. If Heaven is to be a place of happiness at all, its happiness must be adapted to human nature; and not only that, but to the peculiar human nature of each individual. It is contrary to reason, as well as an imputation on the resources of Almighty Wisdom, to suppose that the inhabitants of the heavenly abodes are to be all moulded in one pattern, and permitted to engage in only one class of labors and pleasures.

Mr. Beecher, therefore, in striking out on this apparently bold and hazardous line of thought, is running much less risk than might be supposed. He is not so much leading public opinion as indicating the current in which he has had the sagacity to perceive it is already running. As has happened many times before in the history of intellectual progress, he comes in at a late day to profit by the labors of men who have preceded him, and who have suffered martyrdom for prematurely promulgating the views he now advocates with toleration if not applause.

SENATOR MORTON IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

The cable favors us with the following piece of impertinence, put forth by a London newspaper (the *Pall Mall Gazette*), on the rumor of the appointment of Senator Morton, of Indiana, as Minister of the United States in England:—

"A thoroughly incompetent person has been selected to represent the United States in England, and is instructed first to bully and next to threaten war. This incompetent person hesitates, probably preferring a domestic skirmish with the Democrats to a war with England."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been associated with the *Daily News* of London and the New York *Tribune* in maintaining near the seat of war a sort of triplex English correspondent, whose extraordinary interviews with Count von Bismarck constituted for some time the chief staple of the *Tribune's* news from Europe, and were claimed by that journal as the outpourings of the Prussian Premier's confidence in its own "special" representative. Since Count von Bismarck publicly discredited his various "interviewers," and the Associated Press put a stop to the preposterous pretensions of the *Tribune*, we have heard little or nothing of the triplex Englishman in Flanders or in France.

Has he, perhaps, returned to the more facile duty of insulting America and the American government at the behest of a discarded American envoy in London? The *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily News* devoted themselves at the time of Mr. Motley's recall to singing the praises of that remarkable diplomatist. They were illy-advised when they exchanged that particular form of flunkeyism for such assaults as this which we now quote on one of the most eminent statesmen and leaders of the Republican party in the United States. We have no special admiration for the course of Senator Morton in our domestic politics. But he is at least a recognized public man of the highest standing in America, and it is not paying him a very high compliment to say that, had he gone to the Court of St. James, he would have found few men in the public service of England who could pretend to hold a higher position in that country than he holds among his fellows in this country. If the *Tribune* or its English partners in the misrepresentation of current history imagine that the determination of the American people to see justice done to them in regard to the Alabama claims can be affected by the sneers or the bumptiousness of London newspapers, we opine that their fond delusion will be at no distant day rather disagreeably dispelled.

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

We may anticipate that the correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Lord Granville will be paralleled by a correspondence between Baron Gerolt and Mr. Fish. It is said that from the United States, as well as from the United Kingdom, large supplies of contraband of war have been and are still being imported into France. Impartiality would seem to require that the American like the British Government should be favored by the German Minister with a diplomatic exposition of the theory and practice of neutrality. It cannot be supposed that the remonstrance addressed by Count Bernstorff to Lord Granville expressed merely his personal views on the question to which it related. The doctrine of "benevolent neutrality" must be regarded as one which the German Confederation is prepared to maintain against all comers. We are justified in assuming that ours is not an exceptional but an ordinary case; and in demanding that the principle which Count Bernstorff has invented or revived should be applied by his Government not only to its relations with us but also to its relations with every other power placed in a similar position to our own. The international policy of the German Confederation should be meted out with one measure in all quarters of the globe; and it is fair to expect that its representatives should be restrained from blowing hot across the English Channel and cold across the Atlantic.

The proclamation in which President Grant announced the neutrality of the United States at the commencement of the present war has answered in advance any remonstrance Baron Gerolt is likely to make to him, should he be inclined to follow in the steps of Count Bernstorff. In it the legal freedom of American citizens to trade at their own peril in contraband of war with either of the belligerents is distinctly admitted. They are duly warned that if they export arms or ammunition either to Germany or France, the cargoes will be liable to capture and confiscation. But outside the limits of their neutrality laws—which are by no means so stringent as our amended Foreign Enlistment act—it is not attempted, except by a formal appeal to their individual good feeling, to place any restrictions upon their discretion as to the line of conduct they may choose to pursue. We have done as much, and it is all which the law of nations requires that neutral States should do. It is not their business to prevent their subjects from entering into a contraband trade with the belligerents. They are thought to have conceded enough to the claims of the latter when they consent to allow them to seize upon the property of the former, which under other circumstances would be protected. But, besides these general considerations, there is a special argument which Mr. Fish may urge upon the attention of Baron Gerolt, and Lord Granville might have brought under the notice of Count Bernstorff, the cogency and significance of which it is impossible to exaggerate. By the thirteenth article of the treaty of amity and commerce ratified between the United States and Prussia in 1799, by which a former treaty of 1785 was renewed in a more complete and explicit form, it is provided that—

"In case of one of the contracting parties being engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting merchandise of contraband, such as arms, ammunition, and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of either party, to the enemies of the other shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation, and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless, it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying, however, a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors; and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of destination."

This stipulation is designated by Sir Travers Twiss "a somewhat singular innovation upon the practice which has prevailed among the nations of Europe in regard to contraband of war;" and he adds that it constitutes "the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Prussia and the United States of America on May 1, 1828, which is now in force."

Count Bernstorff's essay on neutrality is a strange commentary on the treaty engagements of his country. We presume he does not pretend that Prussia has relieved itself from the obligation by the absorption of the minor German States. If Baron Gerolt does not proceed upon this assumption either, it is evident that he can have nothing to say against the export of cannon, rifles, and cartridges which are reported to be on their way from New York to Brest and Havre. But the effect of the article we have quoted is far wider than it appears at first sight to be. It not only secures an indemnity for the detention of the contraband goods of American citizens by Prussia, but also for all contraband goods in the course of transit to the enemy of Prussia in American vessels.

Count Bernstorff did not propose to Lord Granville that in the interests of a "benevolent neutrality" our Government should put a stop to our commerce altogether. But nothing short of this could prevent American citizens from purchasing munitions of war from us and taking them to France. Even if their ships were overhauled by German cruisers they would get as fair a price for their cargoes if as they had completed their voyage unmolested; and as neutrals, it would of course be a matter of supreme indifference to them whether they were paid for them in francs or thalers. Count Bernstorff's suggestion therefore resolves itself in substance into this:—That we should hamper our manufacturers with unprecedented restraints in order that a premium may be offered for the development of the mercantile marine of the United States. On the whole, as an alternative, we confess we prefer continued liability to "fresh and momentous complications, especially as affecting national susceptibilities," to what he asserts we are as matters stand exposed.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

From the N. Y. Times.

On the afternoon of Saturday, June 25, a slight tremor was felt in New York and its vicinity, which was popularly held to have been an earthquake. The evidence, however, appears to have been insufficient to justify the record of a New York earthquake at that time as an historical fact, although many persons insisted that the motion they had felt could be attributed to nothing else. Last Thursday morning, at a time variously estimated from 11¼ to 11½, a similar phenomenon was experienced. Persons in different parts of the city, and more particularly in the neighborhood of Centre street, felt shocks described as lasting from three to fifteen seconds. Chandeliers were violently shaken; chairs and desks were thrown down. People in many places rushed terror-stricken into the street. There were stampedes from some school-houses, the children running forth in fright, and some of their number being thrown down and trampled under foot. In some instances articles as heavy as sewing-machiness were upset, and in one the leg of a piano is said to have been fractured. Many clocks stopped. Rocking chairs flew swiftly back and forth, and ornaments fell from tables and mantels. The large bell of the post office oscillated, and finally the clapper struck the rim of the bell—for the first time without human agency. A case is reported in which a fruit-stand was dashed to the ground, and another of a lady being similarly treated as she was about to enter a car. Other cases are mentioned of pedestrians being thrust into involuntary collision. Buildings were shaken slightly from side to side, and in a few instances—the most notable being at the corner of Division and Catharine streets—masonry was cracked and foundations unsettled. Women fainted in different parts of the town, and one in her terror jumped out of a window, and sustained some injury. Shot-towers and other tall structures are said to have swayed perceptibly in various localities, creating much consternation. Numbers of people were made quite ill, as if from sea-sickness, the nausea lasting for an hour or more after the shocks. It will thus be seen that whatever doubt may have attached to the phenomenon of the 25th of June, there can be none whatever respecting that of October 20.

During the afternoon and evening telegraphic despatches were received from many quarters, which would have set the matter at rest had there existed any question regarding it. From Quebec, Montreal, and St. Catharine's, in Canada, to Philadelphia, Scranton, and Titusville, in Pennsylvania; from Portland and Bangor, on the east, to Cleveland and Cincinnati, on the west, corroborative testimony poured in, showing that the convulsion, if not very terrible in effect, had been very wide in range, and certainly quite unprecedented in the annals of the regions it visited. The accounts from all these places, as well as from Boston, Albany, Providence, and other towns throughout New York and New England, correspond with what was observed in the metropolis. No lives were lost, and little serious damage was done, but the inhabitants were much alarmed, and concurred in the opinion that no such visitation had before been observed in their section. So far as we are at present advised, the earthquake extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes east and west, and from the St. Lawrence to the Susquehanna north and south. The personal experiences reported from various points are curiously similar. People thought themselves attacked by sudden vertigo or neuralgia, and some elderly persons imagined they were to be afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. As regards time, most of the accounts from places on our own meridian are nearly in agreement. A comparison, however, of the hours assigned at spots differing most widely in longitude leads to definite conclusions as to the earthquake's direction. Thus, the despatches from Detroit and Cleveland fix the moment at 11 o'clock, and that from Cincinnati says 10½. The Boston account declares the convulsions to have occurred at precisely 11'26. At Portland the time is stated at 11'35. Hartford has it at 11'21 and Providence at 11'27. The movement, or wave, therefore, passed, generally speaking, from the southwest to the northeast, and took something like half an hour in its transit.

There seems to be some difference of opinion respecting former earthquakes in the regions now so visited. It is said that slight shocks have been felt in New York before, on Sept. 9, 1848, and March 18, 1853; at Buffalo, Oct. 23, 1857, and throughout New England, Oct. 22, 1869. Besides these, there is the doubtful earthquake of the 25th of June, 1870, already mentioned. It is also affirmed that records exist of two earthquakes in Boston, and presumably in its vicinity, which occurred Nov. 18, 1755, and March 12, 1761. That much graver disturbances of this nature have been felt in remoter times in this region is certain. There are in various parts of the country geological evidences of the fact. The great chasm that runs from the western base of the Shawangunk Mountain, at Ellenville, in Ulster county, New York, for nearly 2000 yards, to the top, is a remarkable illustration. It is not difficult to find, in truth, abundant evidence that the popular theory which confines earthquakes to southerly or tropical regions is a mistaken one. The instances cited in these columns on the 3d of July last are sufficiently conclusive on this point. Both England (the last time in 1860) and Ireland have been repeatedly so visited. In 1580 part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches were levelled by an earthquake in London. The devastation in the Japanese Islands in 1854-5, and in Chili in 1868, is remembered by all. These casualties, well out of the tropics, and, in the first instance, at places much further toward the pole than ourselves, clearly show that there is only comparative immunity from earthquakes in the temperate zones. It is true that in our northern homes we have no chronicles of awful catastrophes, like those of Lisbon, in 1755, or Pekin, in 1662 and 1731, but if no such thing has heretofore befallen in the historic period, there is no certainty that it will not happen at all. On the contrary, the doctrine of chances might teach that so long an exemption argued the probability of an impending change. In California, as we all know, earthquakes have, of late, been many and severe. And as the general direction of these perturbations on the American Continent appears to be from west to east, and as we know from the Lisbon example that their disastrous effects will sometimes range through a space of thousands of miles, it is quite possible that a great earthquake may one day extend from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It is a strange and interesting fact—the authority is that of the well-known Mr. Mallet—that the catalogue of earthquakes recorded equals in number the years of the Mosaic record. That none of these six thousand convulsions has ever done us any harm furnishes no assurance of permanent security.

Two or three physical incidents of note preceded at short intervals the earthquake of Thursday, and their possible connection with it warrants consideration. There were in the, first place, within a few days, unusually brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Just prior to this, extraordinary freshets inundated our middle belt of States. The great Cuban hurricane came before the earthquake by not many hours, and, finally, a great gale raged on the Atlantic coast on the night immediately preceding. It may be that these incidents were totally unconnected, so far as their causes are concerned, with the main events of which we write. But the discoveries of modern science are so constantly establishing the co ordination and mutual interdependence of the powers of nature, that a connection between these phenomena looks plausible and may hereafter be demonstrated.

THOMAS HUGHES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, who spoke his first and farewell word to a New York public Friday night, and who left us in Saturday's steamer, has been more cordially welcomed in this country than any other Englishman could be with the single exception of John Bright. We had learned to regard him as a close friend years ago. The book which first brought him into notice touched a chord in all manly hearts, and awakened a sentiment of personal regard of the readers for the writer which is one of the rarest and most precious of all the rewards of literary success. When Mr. Hughes entered public life, it was no surprise to us to find him as liberal, honest, and straightforward in his politics as he was in his books—as we knew he must be, too, in all his personal relations. When our civil war drew the lines sharply between the true and the false friends of liberty and national progress, it was no more than we expected that he should take a bold stand upon our side, and appreciate the justice of our cause and the deep interest which humanity had in our success. We have not forgotten how incessantly he worked for us, and perhaps we may never fully realize how much he and the few zealous Liberals who co-operated with him actually did to prevent the British Government from committing itself to the Confederate cause.

Mr. Hughes, therefore, is a man to whom America might have tendered the vulgar honors of that tumultuous sort of welcome which is commonly called "an ovation." We are glad that he has been spared that offensive exhibition of hospitality. He has made a quiet visit, as an unassuming private gentleman; he has not been tortured with official dinners and receptions; he has been suffered to go his way in peace, getting a heartfelt welcome and a warm grip of the hand wherever he has seen fit to stop, and making new friends wherever he has allowed himself to speak. We have nothing to regret, now that he is going away, except that he goes so soon, and that it has not been possible for us to show him more attention without infringing upon that privacy which even a politician must be allowed to prize. Mr. Hughes has not only given us a great deal of pleasure by his visit, but he has done, we believe, a great deal of good. He has not taught us to think just what he thinks about the Alabama claims; but he has readjusted our sentimental relations with Great Britain, which were certainly awhile ago very much out of order. We had been getting into a frame of mind most unfavorable to a peaceful settlement of our difficulty, or even to any discussion of it. A few frank words from Mr. Hughes, though they will not affect our position on the main question, have gone far to allay our irritation, and dispose us to press our demands with that equable temper and substantial friendliness of spirit which are the surest guarantees of success.

Scarcely less marked is the service he renders in the closing words he addressed Friday night to the most crowded and enthusiastic audience gathered for many a month in a New York lecture-room. Our laboring classes, blindly adopting the abandoned weapons of their English brethren, may well be admonished by this trusted English friend that a more excellent way has been found; that strikes are a relic of barbarism, which ought to be outgrown; that labor and capital are allies by ties of consanguinity as well as interest; that there is no excuse for the tyranny of labor unions over their own members in a country where the demand for labor is far in advance of the supply; and that here, as well as in England, co-operation furnishes the true solution for labor difficulties. In England Mr. Hughes has been the workingmen's champion. It will be fortunate for them and us if here they are wise enough to accept him for a counsellor.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

With the exception of a few unimportant movements in the provinces the situation in France remains unchanged. Bazaine's shrewd proposition to surrender a portion of his garrison at Metz with the idea of subsisting the rest so much longer has been rejected by General von Moltke, who looks to a full and unconditional surrender before long. Mont Didier on the north and Magny on the west have been occupied, and the rear lines at Orleans have been strengthened by the withdrawal of the Prussian troops from Beaugency and Meuny.

General Bourbaki is on his way to take command of the Army of the North at Lille, and Rouen and Amiens are preparing for defense with that inactive enthusiasm that alone seems to have saved France from utter paralysis. About Paris a steady fire from the fortifications is continually kept up, though it is now stated that the Prussians, resting safely behind their works, are not disturbed by it. Such an incessant fire must have the effect ere long to empty the French arsenals of their bombs and missiles. The Napoleonic legacy of irresolution and incertitude clings like a shirt of Nessus to the authorities of the republic. Napoleon himself was more of a general than the world gives him credit for since Sedan. His Italian campaign displayed qualities that his uncle might have admired, especially in those matters wherein he was so lamentably lacking in his latest war. The admirable disposition and rapid transportation of his troops were of immense avail at the turning point of the battle of Magenta, when his heavy reinforcements came on the ground in a train of cars, and were advanced in a line of battle directly from the railroad. Of late years, however, he became careless, and left the important items of commissariat and mobilization to his subordinates, and the result was climaxed at Sedan. The legacy of a worthless commissariat and lack of concentration has fallen with heavy hands on the young republic. The National Guard in the interior are disorderly, the organization of Gardes Mobile is progressing with fatal tardiness, the generals of the republic act mostly on their own "hook," and a sad lack of system prevails throughout. Time, however, will remedy all this, if France or Prussia, either, for that matter, can only afford time. The presence of Prussians in their country and encircling in hostile lines their own favored capital will serve finally to weld Frenchmen into one idea and one sentiment. It will make France all French; Alsace, Lorraine, Nice, Savoy, will all feel the more tender love for their common country while it continues overrun by German hordes. It will cement the people together and thus make them strong, as the Southern Rebellion in our own land, in bringing about the upheaval of old party differences, showed us also our strength and welded us the more firmly together. With the Germans away from home it is another matter. These troops are not the hardened soldiery that the fact of their being drilled almost from infancy up might possibly lead us to infer. They are mainly the landwehr—the home guards. The greater part of them, although trained as soldiers, have never seen actual service until the present war; have never endured the hardships of sieges and marches and battles and camp fever, and the peculiarly German malady, home sickness. They have not learned to endure the deprivations of war in their little provincial encampments any more than Fisk's 9th Regiment has become equal to a Virginia campaign by their camp instruction at Long Branch. These men, therefore, during the dreary, rainy winter that is about to set in, will be troubled, like raw recruits, with camp fevers and colds and that dismal home sickness with which many stout men, not near so domestic in their temperaments as the Germans, died in the far-away camps down South.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Railroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock," approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company.

F. H. WHITE,
10 8 15t Assistant Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 14 27 mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten millilon dollars.

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $8 00; Nut, $7 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6 75; Stove, $7 00; Nut, $6 75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7 25; Stove, $7 50; Nut, $6 25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13 rmh

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW LINEN GOODS—FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced Prices.
New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted patterns just in.
The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.
Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs.
N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmwf No. 802 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are w receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 8 2p§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFFMAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 33 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL WAGNER, JR.,
10 19 wfm 5t Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned estate of JAMES ECCLES. No. 59 of 1869.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J. MARTIN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
10 21fmw5t Auditor.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870. No. 32.

THOMAS M. RICHARDS vs. AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS.

TO AUGUSTA ANN RICHARDS, RESPONDENT:—Take notice that a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed has been granted by the Court, returnable SATURDAY, November 5, 1870.

ISAAC GERHART,
No. 126 South SIXTH Street,
10 24 26no1 3 4t* Solicitor for Libellant.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 422 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—About half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, an explosion occurred at Thomas' warehouse, at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, blowing two caps off a patent boiler. The engineer, James Williams, had banked his fires and was about leaving the room when the explosion occurred. The escaping steam scalded him severely on both legs, from the hips to below the knees, and the coals that were driven out set fire to the room, but the flames were easily extinguished. Mr. Williams resides at No. 1211 Hamilton street.

—On Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a still in the works of the Greenwich Point Refinery and Storage Company exploded with a loud noise, setting fire to the wood-work over the still and a tool-house near by. The flames were prevented from extending to other buildings by throwing up an embankment around the fire. The loss amounted to about $5000. No insurance. Several of the workmen made narrow escapes from injury at the time of the explosion.

—At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred at a blacksmith shop No. 1127 Melon street. Damage trifling.

—At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning the upper part of a two-and-a-half story double brick building, owned by the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and situated in the rear of No 220 South Third street, was discovered to be on fire. The south end of the building is occupied by G. Henry Dubs, tailor, as a residence and a workshop. The fire originated in the attic, and destroyed the furniture of the room and the loft, and roof of the building. Mr. Dubs has an insurance of $500 in the Niagara Insurance Company, which will cover his loss. The north end of the house is occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Eck as a store room and wash house. She suffers slightly by water.

—Ellen Dougherty, residing in the rear of No. 2324 Howard street, fell down stairs on last Saturday night, and was severely cut about the head.

—About 1800 men are now employed in the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this city, and one locomotive is turned out for each working day.

—The exports of petroleum from this port last week amounted to 1,782,976 gallons. Three ships, 14 barks, 5 brigs, and 2 schooners are now loading.

—The free night school for artisans, organized last year, will again be opened at the Central High School on the 1st of November.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113.

—Senator Morton left Indiana for Washington on Saturday night.

—Mr. Delano's successor, it is stated upon good authority, has not yet been determined upon.

—Moses Green, United States Commissioner at Hannibal, Missouri, died of apoplexy a few days ago.

—The authorities of Galveston, Texas, have removed the quarantine restrictions against New Orleans, and intercourse between those cities is resumed.

—There is not a shadow of foundation for the report that France proposed to cede her possessions in the West Indies in return for an unobstructed sale to her of arms.

THE CENSUS.

The Population of the Western District of Pennsylvania—An Increase of 39 Per Cent.

	1870.	1860.
Alleghany	262,482	178,831
Armstrong	43,385	35,797
Beaver	36,133	29,140
Butler	36,485	35,594
Blair	38,051	27,829
Bradford*	51,100	48,734
Bedford	28,636	26,736
Cameron	4,273	new county†
Clearfield	25,779	17,750
Cambria	36,572	29,155
Clinton	23,213	17,723
Columbia	28,765	25,065
Crawford	64,827	48,755
Centre	34,394	27,000
Clarion	26,542	24,988
Elk	8,315	5,915
Erie	65,977	49,432
Fulton	9,361	9,131
Forest	4,183	898
Fayette	43,284	39,900
Greene	25,893	24,343
Huntingdon	31,252	28,100
Indiana	36,123	33,687
Jefferson	21,661	18,270
Juniata	17,491	16,986
Lawrence	27,298	22,999
Luzerne	160,971	90,244
Lycoming	47,638	37,399
McKean	8,826	8,859
Mercer	49,981	36,856
Mifflin	17,509	16,340
Montour	15,334	13,053
Northumberland	41,440	38,922
Potter	11,418	11,470
Snyder	15,606	15,035
Somerset	28,225	26,778
Sullivan	6,191	5,637
Susquehanna	37,530	36,307
Tioga	35,102	31,044
Union	15,568	14,045
Venango	46,382	25,043
Warren	23,897	19,190
Washington	48,481	46,805
Westmoreland	58,699	53,736
Wyoming	14,585	12,540
	1,713,957	1,233,039
	1,233,039	
Increase	480,918	

[* Barclay township not yet in.
[† New county, formed out of Potter and McKean.]

The increase in the counties named above is equal to 39 per cent., and if the same population is shown in the eastern portion of the State, the present population of Pennsylvania is full 4,000,000, against 2,906,215 in 1860.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PEACE RUMORS—ENGLAND TO INTERFERE—TERMS OF AN ARMISTICE—ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR PARIS, AND THE DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Bismarck has repudiated all those sayings ascribed to him, in the letters of Russell, newspaper correspondent, and asserts that he had only corrected him in a material point.

The government authorities lately seized twenty-five barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened, and found to contain lucifer matches and nails in considerable quantities mixed through the powder. The barrels, with their contents, were carefully placed on an old barge and sunk in the river.

The London papers of to-day publish reports made by deserters from Metz to the effect that Bazaine is dead, that Canrobert is in command, and that hunger and pestilence prevailed in the city. These stories are generally discredited. At Berlin, however, the capitulation of Bazaine is hourly expected. It now seems that the overtures he recently made, looking to a surrender, referred only to the troops which had refuged at Metz, and not to the garrison of the city. It is reported that the North German sovereigns have been convoked at Versailles to declare King William Emperor of Germany.

A sortie was made from Paris last night in the direction of Versailles, and the Germans, after some hours' fighting, drove the French back, taking 100 prisoners and two guns. The German loss was small, and was caused by a bomb bursting in the midst of a battalion.

The first parallel against the southern fort of Schlestadt has been opened. It is 600 paces from the work and has been mounted with thirty-two guns, ready for use. The Prussians lost in its establishment only three men.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The evening edition of the Times contains a special telegram from Berlin, stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice if the principle of the cession of territory be conceded. The mere dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under a European guarantee is insufficient.

Deserters from Metz are constantly arriving at Brussels. King Leopold has given 50,000f. in aid of the German wounded.

A dispatch from Lille to-day confirms the occupation of St. Quentin by the Prussians after a short cannonade.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is reported that England will immediately offer direct intervention for an armistice. Lords Lyons and Loftus have taken steps to that effect at Tours and Berlin, and perfect accord in the matter exists between England, Austria and Italy.

The Germans took 6000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans. They have bombarded Vernon, on the Paris and Havre railway, and are advancing on Amiens in two columns. One was at Breteuil last night, and the other at Montdidier. A dispatch from Lille reports that the Prussian advance guard is bivouacked at Ribemont, near St. Quentin, and another body is approaching La Fere.

General Von der Tann, commanding the German troops on the Loire, has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that the main condition of peace is the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

The Prussians have taken all clothing from the shops and wine from the cellars in Orleans

The following new military divisions have been formed in France: North, Bourbaki commanding, with headquarters at Lille; West, Fiercu commanding, with headquarters at Le Mans; Centre, Polhes commanding, with headquarters at Bourges; East, General Cambrieres, headquarters at Besancon.

Assizes are to be opened on November 3. Administrative councils are established in twenty-two military districts into which France is subdivided. Each council is to retain one civil functionary, who will have the sole charge of raising and organizing troops.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—[Special to the New York Herald].—A letter just received, and dated PARIS, Oct. 14, says: Negotiations for peace continue. Bismarck sent letters yesterday to Washburne and Jules Favre, of a conciliatory character.

An armistice, to allow a Constituent Assembly to be elected, to decide definitely on peace, was under discussion, the principal conditions of which are that the military situations shall remain in *statu quo*. The members of the Assembly elected are to be allowed to enter Paris, and none else. Alsace and Lorraine are not to vote, to which Favre objects, very absurdly, as that provinces cannot vote while occupied by the Prussian armies. This solution of the neutrality of Alsace and Lorraine is favored by Bismarck.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight, and closed at 6 P. M. Omnibusses are not allowed to run after 10.30 P. M.

The pictures, statues, and tapestry at St. Cloud were removed before the investment, and were not burned. There is great destruction in every direction. Paris secretly prays for peace, but the people are afraid to say so aloud. There is no want of pluck and patience, but the situation is terribly distressing, and there is an enormous amount of poverty and suffering. It is thought that soup kitchens will be organized to deal out rations to all who have certificates. The weather is changeable, wet and pleasant by turns, but is not yet cold. The novelty of the siege is over, and life is dull and oppressive now. Mr. Washburne was very ill yesterday, but is better to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A Versailles letter, of October 18, describes a visit to Meudon. The Prussian positions are rapidly becoming impregnable, and active preparations are being made for mounting siege guns in every direction. He says Burnside's bag, now known as the "through mail," leaves with Sheridan to-day. Sheridan will not return, regarding the war as virtually over, and the seige dull and slow. He returns home in the spring. Bismarck paid him a farewell visit last night. Sheridan said to-day that he had been royally treated by the Prussians. Bismarck, Moltke, the King and Crown Prince could not have been more cordial.

The King says the French have his sympathies, but they are making at present such a poor figure that he regards the siege of Paris a laughable farce. "I have been," he says, "disappointed with the French—so has the whole world; but it is easy to account for their failure. They have been weakened so much by centralization that they are willing to lay all their misfortunes on the shoulders of the empire as a scapegoat, instead of boldly helping themselves. It is lamentable to see a nation of 40,000,000 so utterly broken. Fight! and they ought to fight, till their boots fall off."

Sheridan made an excellent impression, and his prompt outspoken manner was much enjoyed by the King and Bismarck.

There are fifty siege guns now up in front that are not yet in battery. They are eighteen to sixty pounders, and are still on their high carriages. Starvation, however, it seems to many, is the true cue for the reduction of Paris. The leaders, nevertheless, have resolved to push the bombardment the very first instant the guns are ready.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—[Special to the New York Tribune].—The telegrames from Tours and Vienna, announcing the proposal by England of an armistice, are substantially true. I have the highest authority for saying that the British government concluded last week that the time had arrived for making another effort. They considered the moment critical, and felt it their duty to try something, and have urged an armistice by making common representations to Prussia and France, and asking the other Powers to join them in the effort to bring it about.

The armistice is intended to allow the convocation of the French Assembly. It is understood that Bismarck favors such convocation, but insists that the armistice must involve the impracticable basis of peace. While the overtures of Great Britain have not been unfavorably received at both Tours and Versailles, the British government has small hopes of success. There is a chance, but only a chance, that the present effort may produce a suspension of hostilities.

It is reported that the Emperor and Empress agreed with the King and Bismarck upon the project of peace, which includes the dismantling of the fortresses in eastern France, and indemnity by France to Germany of 6,000,000 francs in cattle, horses, grain, wine and oil. No cession of territory is to be made unless the people of Alsace, upon a *plebiscitum*, should vote for annexation to Germany; Bazaine to leave Metz, and proclaim the Prince Imperial as emperor, with the Empress as regent.

It is added that the solution depends absolutely on the acceptance by King William of the conditions introduced into the proposed arrangement by the great powers, that the cession of Alsace must be determined by its people. The powers insist on this, and it is rumored that if Germany objects to it they will intervene by force to compel Prussia to withdraw her armies from France.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 21, via Berlin, Oct. 22.—At noon, to-day, a sortie was made by the French from Fort Mont Valerien, supported by forty field guns They were victoriously repulsed by detachments of the 9th and 10th divisions of infantry and a regiment of Landwehr, supported toward the close of the engagement by the 4th corps. The Prussians captured 100 prisoners and two cannon. The German loss was small. The King witnessed the battle from the Marly viaduct. The people of Versailles were greatly alarmed.

The official report of captures made at Soissons has just been made public. Ninety-one officers and 4633 rank and file surrendered, and 128 guns of all kinds; 70,000 bombs, 150 tons of gunpowder, and a military chest containing 92,000 francs fell into the hands of the Germans.

George Francis Train arrived at Marseilles yesterday, and created a great excitement by making a speech, in which he denounced the Prussians in the most bitter terms.

TOURS, Oct. 22.

It is reported that the Prussian forces now occupying Orleans are committing such excesses that it is believed that they are on the point of leaving that city, and are determined to leave nothing to the inhabitants. The Prussians have been hastily sending towards Paris enormous quantities of cattle and sheep and large supplies of forage.

Instances of extreme cruelty practiced by the Prussians toward the Franc-tireurs are related from all parts of the country, and this only serves to render the latter more desperate and determined to take no prisoners. Over thirty Prussian spies, arrested in different parts of France, were brought here to-day. The sub-prefect of St. Quentin has arrived here, having resigned his office because the municipal authorities refused to defend the town a second time in case of attack; the consequence of this refusal by the authorities being the occupation of the town by the Prussians, who now hold it. General Bourbaki has commenced operations in the north.

BESANCON, Oct. 22.—There was heavy fighting to-day between Voray and Cussey, north of this city, which lasted from 9 a. m. till night. The result is not known. It is reported that the zouaves and troops of the Vosges distinguished themselves by making vigorous bayonet charges.

The *Constitutionnel* prints the report of the mediation of England, and says, "there is reason to hope for peace." It adds, "that as soon as an armistice is concluded, the elections for the constituent Assembly will be ordered."

The journals contain the following note, inspired by the government:

"We may affirm that the government in no case will accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in its rejection of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and is prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. Invasion has not prevented the organization of the defence of the country on a formidable scale. We have at divers points, which it would be imprudent to mention, excellent troops, well armed and equipped, and ready to move at a given moment, as will soon appear.

"In corroboration of the above, it may be stated on the best authority, that two armies ably commanded and composed of excellent troops, are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given, but events will soon prove the truth of these statements."

ROUEN, Oct. 23, evening.—At Ivry-la-Battarie, in the Department of the Eure, old men, women and children rose against the Prussian troops occupying the place, and terrible scenes ensued. Numbers were executed on both sides, and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded.

The Prussians are concentrating at Gizors.

Cardinal Bonnechose to-day read from the pulpit a protest against the invasion of Rome.

SENS, Oct. 23.—A balloon which left Paris yesterday, landed safely between Sagny and Meaux, but quite near the Prussian lines. When at a height of 2000 metres, it was struck by a new projectile now in use by the Prussians.

The official Journal of Paris has published the answer of General Ducrot to the Prussian charge that he broke his parole. He says he escaped from Sedan after he had placed himself in the hands of the Prussians, having refused to sign the capitulation or give his parole.

The official Journal of October 19 relates the destruction of several more Prussian batteries which had lately been erected. The fire of the forts had dismounted the Prussian guns and killed a number of the enemy.

VENERATION SMALL.

How a Western Judge Gets Himself Reported in the Papers.

There is a certain Judge Bannion in Chicago, for whom the reporters of that fast city do not appear to entertain any great respect. The following, from the *Republican*, shows how the learned Judge catches it from these smart fellows. Omitting the statement of a recent case before the Court, which is of no especial interest, we quote from the *Republican's* report:—

Bannion, J.—H'it h'is h'apparent to the Court that you h'are screening somebody. This tribunal does not tolerate h'any such thing. Screening h'is h'always bad.

Attorney for the defense—But your Honor—

Bannion, J.—The Court knows wat the counsel would say. The court did not mean to be h'understood that h'all screening was wrong. The Court 'aving been h'in the coal business h'appreciates the h'importance of screening h'in that direction, but criminals h'is not coal, sir, though they may be at black'arted. Let this case proceed. For h'atrociousness, h'it is h'enormous, and this Court must dunish somebody, h'even though this witness jorgets the sanctity of h's h'oath, and screens.

Counsel for Defense—Your Honor must be convinced that at least seme of these parties are innocent of even complicity in this affair. At present their mouths are closed. Suppose your Honor was to discharge one of them and see what he has to say.

Bannion, J.—Your suggestion h'is not h'accepted, sir. When this Court wants a suggestion from you, sir, this Court will h'ask for it. This Court will discharge none of the h'outlaws concerned h'in this h'atrocious and 'orrible h'affair. H'if it was to do so, no man's life would be safe. Counsel may smile h'at my remarks, h'as I see they do, but h'it is a serious matter—one of the most damnable matters that this court 'as h'ever 'ad the honor to try.

Counsel—If you will release one of these men, I will put him upon the stand. Your Honor certainly cannot commit on the testimony now in.

Injured Peddler—Your Honor, it was none of these parties that struck me.

Bannion, J.—You will 'old your tongue, witness. This h's a most h'atrocious h'affair. You know who h'you, and are screening.

Injured Peddler—If I did know, your Honor, I would certainly prosecute them. I would not forgive any man who would treat me as I've been treated.

Bannion, J, (addressing the witness)—You may go to your 'ome, sir. You know simply nothink at all. (Then, clearing his voice). This question h'appears to be a very peinful one, and yet a very simple one. Wen this man h'appeared before me last Friday, my h'opinion was, h'and it was concurred hi'n by the Police Department, that h'i should never h'gain see 'im h'alive. 'E 'as been most shamefully and frightfully h'abused. 'E 'as suffered the most h'atrocious h'abuse it has h'ever been my good fortune to witness, h'and yet 'e now h'attempts to screen the man who h'injured 'im. Of all the h'atrocious things I 'ave h'eard of, this is the most h'atrocious thing. 'As it come to this, that h'a man shall be struck 'to 'the h'earth while h'in a saloon? Shall h'it? Shall h'i? H'i shall leave a Grand Jury to decide h'it. The judgment of this Court, therefore, h'is that these three prisoners be remoyed to the place from w'ence they came, and h'if they do not furnish five 'undred dollars h'apiece, that they be conveyed thence to the County Jail, there to h'await the h'action of the Grand Jury h'of the Criminal Court of Cook county. The man Douner, h'i shall 'old h'in three 'undred dollars bail to prosecute this h'atrocious case, the most h'atrocious case I 'ave hever 'ad the honor to try. H'ajourn this court.—*Exeunt omnes.*

AN 'ORRIBLE TALE.

The Most Disagreeable Miser on Record—Mr. Fagin and the Famous Gentleman of Bethnal Green Outdone.

Last week's Saginaw (Mich.) *Republic* says:—It has been known for some time that a dirty, wretched old man lived outside the city, about a mile or so, in a filthy little cabin, entirely alone, and that he was a hermit. No one ever went near him, for it was said he was a magician. His only companion was a miserable-looking dog. He came into the city sometimes to beg, and would piteously implore for money, stating that he was starving. Sometimes he would gather rags or scraps of paper and sell them. Every one supposed him to be wretchedly poor. He had an evil look, and mothers would remove their children when they saw him coming.

One day last week, however, a child, the son of Mr. Abraham Skinner, went out alone to fish in the stream, and happened to wander on until, before he knew it, he came to the hovel of the old man. At first he was frightened, but seeing no one around he plucked up courage and went nearer. Everything was silent. He went and peeped through a crack in the side of the hut. He almost screamed at what he saw, for he beheld the old man bending over a bag of money that he was counting. There were other bags beside him containing large quantities of money. Mr. Skinner's son was so terrified that when he attempted to move he stumbled. Like lightning the old man rushed out and seized him. "Ha," he screamed, "I've caught you, have I? You saw me, did you? Well, now you'll pay for it." And before Mr. Skinner's son could say a word, the old monster, with an awful laugh, drew out a knife, and cut the child's tongue out. Then he chopped off his fingers. "Now," he said, "now you can go, for you can't tell." The poor boy ran off, overcome with agony, and ran to his father's house only to fill them with consternation. What was the matter with their child? He could not speak to tell them! He could not write, for his fingers were cut. Still, the poor boy, after efforts of the most horrible pain, managed to fix a pencil between his bloody stumps of fingers and wrote the awful tale! A party was immediately organized and hastened to the miser's den. He was at the door as they approached and fired a revolver six times at them, wounding two of the party seriously. Mr. Skinner returned the fire and the aged villain fell with a piercing shriek, mortally wounded. "My money! my money!" he moaned, "my beautiful money!" and he crawled to his bags of gold and sank upon them—a corpse! Over $10,000 was discovered, which was presented to the poor-house and other charitable institutions. The event will never be forgotten by our citizens. The child is slowly recovering. The miser was buried the day after and the hut was torn down.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Address of the National Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE RESIDENT COMMITTEE—WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1870.—The National Democratic Congressional Resident Committee tender their congratulations to the Democratic and conservative voters of the three great States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, for their recent successes over the corruptions of radicalism, aided, as the radicals have been, by a profligate and desperate administration at Washington.

In Pennsylvania a gain of five members of Congress has been secured, the radical majority of last year been largely reduced in each branch of the Legislature, and there is a decided majority in the State on the popular vote against the administration. In Indiana the State has been redeemed from further radical misrule by the election of the Democratic and Conservative State ticket, carrying with it a gain of two members of Congress and a majority in each branch of the Legislature. Economy and reform are thus made sure to the people of that State in the immediate future.

In Ohio the Radical majority of two years ago has been reduced more than one-half, and the leader of the Radical corruptionists in the present Congress been defeated.

We now appeal to the Democratic and Conservative voters of the States in which elections are about to be held to make further and more determined efforts in behalf of a restoration of an honest administration. We ask that they disregard threats from any central source, and pay no attention in any respect to the proposed use of the military power of the Government in the local management of the elections in the States.

Let the doors of our organization be thrown wide open for the admission of all who desire economy and honesty in the management of the public treasury, so that the present burden of taxation may be thereby mitigated, regardless of former issues or past political association or name, and bring about entire co-operation among all who seek a restoration of the Union founded upon peace and good will among their fellow men, and a return to strict integrity among the public officers of the nation.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, Chairman.
N. J. JEFFREYS, Secretary.

—A society has been organized at Baltimore for the protection of wild fowl on the rivers of Maryland from wholesale slaughter.

—A movement is on foot in Louisiana to induce white farm laborers to emigrate into that State from Canada.

—A fortunate lady, Youngman by name, now a resident of Lee county, Ill., has fallen heir to an estate in Scotland worth $2,500,000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·21 | MOON SETS..... ..
SUN SETS..... 5·07 | HIGH WATER..... 1·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Sept. 17
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Sept. 17
Denmark	Havre	New York	Sept. 27
C. of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Calabria	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Oct. 8
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 11
Palmyra	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
England	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 12
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 25
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 29
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Nov. 1
C. of Wash'tn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 24
Empire	Philadelphia	Charleston	Oct. 29
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Oct. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Nov. 1

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, Charleston, Souder & Adams.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, Washington, D. C., David Cooper.
Brig Zavalla Williams, Shea, Barbadoes, Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, Portsmouth, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, Richmond, Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Nellie Staples, Boyd, Portsmouth, N. H., Souder & Adams.
Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr Geo. W. Krebs, Quintin, Alexandria, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Derigo, Shaw, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 3 days from Norfolk, with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, 5 days fm Boston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Rising Sun, Hastings, 5 days from Richmond, Va., with grain to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days fm Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr William Frazier, Donnelly, from Norfolk, with shingles to John Donnelly.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 22. — Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

H. C. Levery, with logwood; Fanny and R. F. Cahill, with barley; and Lady Loretta, with malt, all for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

C. Downer, Dornfield, J. J. Wolcott, Fremont, F. Goddard, E. C. Potter, G. H. Stewart, J. T. Hedrick, S. Hammell, M. Bartlett, D. E. Graves, James Tracy, Nich. Childs, Ella, James McMahen, Board of Trade, and A. Newcomb, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 24. — The Gen. Keim, with coal, for New York, left Saturday.

Kate Stewart, with iron, for Baltimore, will leave to-day.

15 regular barges, light, left this port on Saturday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Oct. 22—3 P. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports the bark B. Rogers, Crosby, from Alicante, bound in this morning.

Passing out, bark Henry and schr Fred. Smith.

Brig John M. Burns left for Philadelphia at 2 P.M.; bark Mary Killam leaving for Charleston.

In harbor, bark Ocean, U. S. gunboat Frolic, and the steamer Coit.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 66.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, hence for Queenstown, put into St. John, N. B., 20th inst. to repair.

Ship Tuscarora, hence, at Savannah 22d inst.

Ship Abyssinia, Christian, from Liverpool 26th Aug. for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst., lat. 40 35, long. 19 30.

Ship Jamestown, Call, hence, was up at Savannah 20th inst. for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Aleppo, Moreland, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 22d inst.

Br. steamers France, Grogan, and City of Brooklyn, Brooks, for Liverpool; and India, Munroe, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 22d inst.

N. G. steamer Union, Dreyer, for Bremen, cleared at New York 22d inst.

N. G. steamer Westphalia, Schwensen, from New York 5th inst. for Hamburg, at Leith 19th, and remained 21st., waiting orders.

Steamer Etna, Lochead, from Liverpool for Boston and New York, at Halifax 22d inst., to proceed at 5 P. M. same day.

Steamer General Sedgwick, Nichols, from Galveston 10th via Key West 15th, at New York 22d inst.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 21st inst.

Steamers James Adger, Lockwood, from Charleston, and Fairbanks, Howe, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 21st inst.

Steamers Dudley Buck, Trevairane, for Laguayra and Port Spain; Tillo, Partridge, for Key West and Galveston; George Cromwell, Clapp; Western Metropolis, Quick; and General Meade, Sampson, for New Orleans, cleared at New York 22d inst.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, from Charleston 20th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 166 tierces rice, 637 bales cotton, 94 bales yarn, 4 bales rags, 13 rolls leather, 260 barrels rosin, and sundries.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 22d inst.

Steamer Empire, Herring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 22d inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 20th inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Bark John Pierce, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st inst.

Bark Agamemnon, Bailey, from Rio Janiero with coffee, was at Southwest Pass 18th inst.—has been reported bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Torrent, Gould, fm Gardiner for Philadelphia, returned to Portland 20th inst, on account of the storm.

Schr Frances Nowell, hence, at Savannah 22d inst.

Schr Sybil, Fleming, hence, at Barbadoes 4th inst., and remained 10th.

Schr Ida Lewis, Heustis, from Kennebunk for Philadelphia, at Portland 20th inst.

Schrs Rachael Seaman, Seaman, for Boston, and J. P. Cake, Endicott, for Somerset, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 18th inst.

Schr E. G. Knight, McAllister, hence, at Rockport 17th inst.

Schr Greenland, Parker, hence, at Rockport 17th instant.

Schr Julia Ann, Wills, hence, at New Haven 20th instant.

Schr Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, hence, at Bangor 20th instant.

Schr Kate Walker, Warren, hence, at Belfast 15th instant.

Schr Mary C. Elliott, Buell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 20th inst.

Schrs J. I. Worthington, Brown, for Philadelphia, and C. P. Hoffman, Robinson, for Great Egg Harbor, sailed from Providence 20th inst

Schr William Wilson, Baker, hence, at Somerset 15th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr Charm, Sterns, for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 19th inst. from Petersburg.

Schrs Hiawatha, Lee, and R. J. Whilden, Fennimore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 21st inst.

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

Schrs Annie Magee, Stevens; S. T. Wines, Hulse; Transit, Rackett, for Philadelphia; and Marietta Steelman, Steelman, for do. or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schrs Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, and E. L. Russell, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Edgartown for do., at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, VIZ.:

Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Thompson streets; contains all modern improvements, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 25x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; with side yard. Lot 55x200 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 73x198 feet deep, and six Lots west side Broad, above Thompson, 25x200 feet deep. 10 20tf

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH street, and in the evening at No. 600 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from $22,000 to $55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR., 9 20 24t* No. 218½ Walnut street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 19 1 amtu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 1m*

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IT is a matter of common complaint among the parents of children sent to the public schools of Philadelphia that they are still obliged to devote a large portion of their time to the task of teaching these pupils their lessons. This subject was agitated some months ago, and, if we recollect aright, it was decided by the proper authorities that a new system should go into operation under which the whole business of school education was to be conducted in the schools during the hours allotted to their regular sessions. But this improved method is not in practical operation at the present moment, and while the brains of the children are overtaxed, undue exactions are also made upon the time and attention of obliging relatives, friends, guardians, and parents. There can be no doubt of the bad effects of this system. If the public are willing to afford a good easy time to the professional teachers, and to assist in developing to an extraordinary and unhealthy degree the mental faculties of some of their brightest pupils, it may be well enough to continue to submit to such an outrage. But if the public schools, which are sustained at an enormous cost, are to beneficently answer the real purposes of their establishment, the whole business of sending children home to learn their lessons cannot too soon be broken up. One of the greatest and most prolific writers of the present age, Bulwer, or Lord Lytton, attributes his success to the fact that he never devoted more than two or three hours per day to his literary labors, giving his whole attention to them during this period, and spending all of the remainder of his time in other work or recreation. This principle has at least this application to school instruction, that the time during which the pupils are confined in the public schools is as long a period as they should devote to any form of study. As a rule, children should never be compelled to spend more than five or six hours per day either in learning or reciting lessons; and when this rule is violated, we must anticipate many repetitions of the evil which has been frequently and fearfully illustrated in the public school system of this city, of injuring the health and in some cases of driving to their graves ambitious and overtaxed young students. It is a crime to develop brains by a process which undermines physical constitutions, destroys vitality, and renders all the book knowledge that grammar schools can stuff into young heads worse than useless, and it is wicked folly for a great city to pamper such a vicious and ruinous system. If the pupils in our public schools are usefully employed during the hours consumed in the school sessions, that time is sufficient, in all conscience, for the acquirement of every species of useful and important book knowledge. If their time is not usefully spent there must be something radically wrong or rotten in the method of instruction, and measures should at once be devised to improve it. At all events, it is dangerous and wrong to continue the stereotyped plan now generally prevailing of confining children for five or six hours every day in crowded school rooms, and supplementing it is confinement by long and wearying hours of devotion to lessons at their homes. If book education is to be a home work, let it be put on that basis, and the teachers be asked merely to give an hour or two per day to the task of hearing these lessons recited. But youthful flesh and blood cannot endure without serious injury the double strain now imposed, and relief for them is imperatively demanded as well as for the tired parents, who are now being constantly pestered with applications for assistance in the nightly task of learning lessons.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

THE affairs of Spain have been thrown entirely into the background by the remarkable series of events that have grown out of the proposition to place an obscure member of the house of Hohenzollern upon the throne which, for the last two years, has been vainly seeking an occupant. But while the conflict between France and Germany is absorbing public attention for the moment, the future of Spain is as much an object of real interest as it ever was, and the quarrel, of which the exciting cause was the intrigue to make Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen the successor of Isabella II, has at least given Spain an opportunity to settle her own affairs in her own way, with a reasonable hope that she will not be interfered with. The French empire has fallen, and the Emperor who assumed to be the arbiter of Europe is a throneless prisoner and exile. Spain has nothing to fear from the dictation of Napoleon or the jealousy of the French people; and an opportunity, such as may never occur again, has been given her to consummate the good work commenced by the expulsion of Isabella, by the establishment of the form of government best suited to the tastes and habits of the people, and by the selection of a ruler who will be in accord with the spirit of the age, and who will devote himself with energy to the task of rescuing Spain from the slough of despond into which she has fallen, and, so far as in his power lies, make her great, prosperous, and happy.

The latest choice of the Spanish Cabinet, if not of the Spanish people, for the regal position that has so long gone begging is the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emanuel, and the cable informs us that his acceptance of the throne has been officially announced. Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, was born May 30, 1845, and is therefore twenty-five years of age. He was married May 30, 1867, to Marie, daughter of Prince Charles Emanuel dal Pazzo della Cisterna. The Duke of Aosta is the cousin of the Duke of Genoa, who was also a candidate for the throne of Spain some time ago, but who was compelled to decline the proffered honor on account of the intrigues of Napoleon III. With regard to the Duke of Aosta but little is known except that he has the reputation of possessing much of his father's easy good-nature and rather profligate tastes. Presuming him to be much the same kind of a man as the King of Italy, he may be set down as a tolerably good kind of prince as princes go now-a-days in Europe, and while it is possible that the Spaniards might have found a better ruler, they also might have gone further and fared worse. Victor Emanuel, without being a great genius, has a fair amount of solid common sense, and on the whole his administration of affairs since he has been King of Italy has been in a high degree satisfactory. He has shown considerable skill in managing the conflicting interests of the peninsula and in consolidating the various petty Italian States into one great kingdom; he has steadily enlarged the bounds of liberty, while restraining license; and, although much remains to be done in Italy, it cannot be denied that he has done much for which he is entitled to great credit.

As the King of Spain the Duke of Aosta will in some respects have a larger field and a more arduous task before him than that which has engaged the attention of his father, but if he can contrive to suppress or to keep on good terms with such inveterate intriguers as Prim, and at the same time to bring a little clear-headed common sense to bear upon the ordering of national affairs, his prospects of success will at least appear promising. Now, if ever, is the time for the Spaniards to establish a permanent government according to their own ideas of their own necessities, and if they must have a king the young Italian prince upon whom their choice has fallen is likely to prove as unobjectionable as any one they were likely to obtain.

A NEW POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

AN ENVOY from the Red River district is said to be on his way to Washington with a memorial addressed to President Grant, stating that the Canadian Government has violated its pledges of amnesty to the insurgents, and is otherwise acting oppressively towards them, and requesting the President to intercede with the Queen for the peaceable annexation of the Red River country to the United States. While it is not at all likely that the President will accede to this request, it is a serious question whether it would not be advantageous in more ways than one if the United States Government would coquette a little with the Red River people and with other disaffected inhabitants of the British dominions to the north of us. The yielding policy that has been adopted by our Government in nearly all the controversies it has had with Great Britain has been one of the reasons why we have found it almost impossible to obtain any concessions from British statesmen even when we were clearly and incontrovertibly in the right. If we had been more peremptory in urging our claims to the line of forty-four-forty at the time of the settlement of the Northwest boundary question, we would, in all probability, have been spared an Alabama difficulty, or would at least have found the British Government better disposed to come to terms with us about it. It is because the Government and people of the United States have shown themselves so little disposed to meddle with British affairs on this continent that they have been obliged to put up with snubs innumerable; and it is well worthy of consideration whether the time has not come to let the British people know that we have the disposition as well as the power to give them trouble if they do not do us justice. In the Northwest we have the San Juan difficulty remaining as a remnant of the fifty-four-forty controversy, while in the Northeast is the fishery question that needs to be settled upon an equitable basis. Then there are the Alabama claims still open for adjudication, and the importance of the United States being able to command the mouth of the St. Lawrence river is daily becoming more and more apparent. It will be seen that we have plenty of material to deal with in getting up a first-class diplomatic difficulty with Great Britain, even if we do not include the Red River affair; and while it is not necessary for us to provoke a war, it may be worth our while to excite an irritation in the British mind by adopting a line of policy that will make us feared as well as respected. If the President gives the Red River envoy a little encouragement, the probabilities are that he will do more to settle the Alabama claims and to induce the abandonment of the British pretentions to the ownership of San Juan Island than he would be able to by any other style of diplomacy.

A CABLE despatch informs us that the Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the occupation of the Papal territory by the Italian Government, and that they call upon all good Catholics to form "prayer unions" to protest against the treatment of the Pope and to prepare documents on the subject which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament. Praying and protesting, although they may not do much towards restoring the Pope to his temporal power, are proper enough and natural enough measures for good Catholics, who think that the visible Head of the Church has been badly treated, to adopt, but the idea of appealing for aid to the British Parliament, while there may be nothing objectionable in it, will certainly strike non-Catholic observers as rather ludicrous. Parliament is not only largely composed of bigoted opponents of Popery, but it actually represents, in its official character, a religious organization that is zealously antagonistic to the pretensions of Rome. It has required no small exertion on the part of liberal and fair-minded men to secure for the Catholics in Great Britain their civil and religious rights, and they are even yet subjected to some annoying restrictions that prove conclusively the indisposition of their opponents to grant them anything more in the way of privileges than can be avoided. If England will not interfere between France and Germany, she will scarcely call Italy to account for performing, in the occupation of the Papal territory, an act that more than nine-tenths of the people openly rejoice at. No Ministry that would even hint at such a proposition would be able to brave for an hour the storm of anti-Catholic indignation that would be raised against it; and if the Catholic prelates have really intended to make an appeal for help to the British Government, their intellects must surely have been clouded by the remarkable events of the past few months that, following fast upon the promulgation of the infallibility dogma, have swept away the temporal power of the Pope without exciting from the majority of mankind more than a passing comment upon the event.

SOME OF THE Democratic papers of this city have been clamoring so loudly for the trial of Crawford, whose offense consists in defending himself from a deadly assault, that they have quite forgotten to urge prompt action in the case of Ahern, who figures in all the testimony relating to the riot at the meeting of the return judges as an active leader. The overshadowing wrong in this whole transaction was the violent and forcible interruption of a vitally important public proceeding, and if Ahern took a prominent part in perpetrating this offense, he, above all other men, should be looked after by the District Attorney. If innocent, that fact should be demonstrated to the satisfaction of a jury, and we trust that Mr. Sheppard will very soon give Ahern an opportunity to do this.

OBITUARY.

Captain Duchesne of the Pereire.

The mails of the Pereire have brought the intelligence of the death of Captain Duchesne, who until recently commanded that vessel. Captain Duchesne died at Bouillon, in Belgium, on October 4. He had gone there to re-establish his shattered health. The deceased gentleman was born in 1823, at Grandville, a small port in Normandy. He was in command of the Vesta when that vessel dealt the Arctic the blow which resulted in the total loss of the American steamship a few hours afterward. The Cross of the Legion of Honor, that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and that of Isabella the Catholic rewarded his energy in bringing into a haven his own vessel, disabled by the collision. On January 21, 1869, when in command of the Pereire, a terrific storm almost overwhelmed the steamer. His coolness contributed largely toward saving his craft, and she was put back into Brest. On his return to New York aboard the Pereire, he was entertained at a banquet in his honor, while his own Government rewarded his merit by a promotion to the rank of Commander of the Order of which he was, theretofore, a Companion only. The amenity of Captain Duchesne's character won for him many friends among travellers across the Atlantic. He leaves a widow and three children.

—The Detroit Board of Trade at a recent meeting, following the example of Cleveland, Ohio, passed a set of resolutions favorable to the construction of the proposed Ontario and Erie Ship Canal.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light prices.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
85 CENT LADIES' VEST
Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar.
ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST,
Excellent fabric, stitched with silk.
$1 40 VEST,
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.
Also, a full line of finer grades.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.
75 CENTS—SIGHTLY HEAVY SHIRTS.
$1 SHIRTS—BEST OFFERED.
$1 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.
$1 60—FINE SAXONY, WORTH MORE.
CHILDREN'S WEAR—PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
TEN CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawls, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of *ten cents per ounce*. He has also opened a full line of zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.
JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.
It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.
Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Maizena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.
It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use.—*Independent.*

A CROSS HUSBAND.—Mrs. Smith—The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite—declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to death.
Lady Friend—Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

THE demand on Saturday for our $15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

FROM G. F. J. COLBURN, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, NEWARK, N. J.—The popular dentrifice, known as Sozodont, besides being a very pleasant addition to the toilet, contains ingredients that, if used according to the directions, will prove of the greatest utility to the health of the mouth and teeth.

PUBLIC SALE of the premises No. 1221 Walnut street, by Thomas & Sons, on Tuesday, November 1. Has modern improvements, is centrally located, and specially desirable for a professional man. Sale peremptory.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," with Brush, ready for use. 3

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mws PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, as part of rental apply.
GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St, No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metel Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS'
WORLD-RENOWNED
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Attention is invited to the celebrated
PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT
AND THE
NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS.
Great Reductions. Fixed Prices.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.
10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE EMPORIUM,
1202 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1202
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY—Unrivalled for Elegance and Cheapness.
Upholstered Goods in Plush, Terry, and Hair Cloth. 10 24 mwfrp3m
1202 Superb Parlor and Chamber Suits. 1202

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW STYLES IN
LADIES' SUITS,
DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS,
AND A FULL STOCK IN
MOURNING GOODS.

CLOTHING.

HO! FOR AN EIGHT DOLLAR SUIT.
$8 BETTER THAN THEY SELL ON MARKET Street for $12. Really fine Fall and Winter Suit!
$8 Fit for the Finest Folks in Town!
R & W $8 Better than any offered elsewhere at $12!
are far ahead $8 Ten thousand of them ready!
of all competi $8 Going off rapidly!
tion in the manufacture of a superior class of gentlemen's $8 More being made!
clothing at the lowest possible price. Long experience, practical knowledge of $8 Beautiful in style!
the business, and a thorough acquaintance with the wants of the gentlemen $8 Finely trimmed!
of Philadelphia and its vicinity, have resulted in placing the THE GREAT BROWN HALL at $8
the head of the reliable clothing trade of this city. The whole community are invited to $8 STOUT AND STRONG!
call and examine what we $8 NOBBY!
offer. We can give you a $8
better article, in choice style, and $8 FINE!
at lower prices than those who are
trying to imitate us. We have an endless variety of Fall and Winter stock ready made, or ready $8
to be made, to order, at prices which will make you open your eyes.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THE WORK FROM OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT IS
UNEXCEPTIONABLE
IN CUT AND WORKMANSHIP.
Our Cutters
Are all old favorites with the Philadelphia fashionable public, and our
Assortment of Goods is Unequalled.
FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER.
Rich Broche Figured Cotelines
FOR PARLORS AND RECEPTION ROOMS.
HEAVY TAMBOURED LACES
TO CORRESPOND.
Why are their prices over twenty per cent. lower than elsewhere for the same Goods?
First—Because they buy for CASH and receive heavy discounts. These they transfer to purchasers.
Second—Being practical and experienced in all branches of the DECORATING and UPHOLSTERY business, they save by personal attention and supervision at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses, of which their customers shall also have the full benefit.
This makes a total of twenty-one per cent. saved by every customer placing orders in their charge, besides having their work executed in the finest manner and with the utmost despatch.
1113 CHESNUT STREET. 1113
10 12 wfm3m4p

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

THE GREAT AMERICAN, 1202 MARKET STREET, PHILADA., 1202
Is the leading Furniture and Bedding House, having the Largest, Best, and Cheapest stock.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
Splendid Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Suits. 10 24 mwfrp3m

DRY GOODS.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

GROS GRAIN SILKS,
AMERICAN SILKS,
POPLIN BIARRITZ,
IRISH POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
OTTOMAN POPLINS,
VELOUR ROYALS,
DRAP IMPERIALS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ARMURE ROYALS,
CASHMERES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
SILK WARP CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
DRAP D'ALMAS,
DRAP DE PARIS,
BARATHEAS,
MOHAIR TAMISES,
PARISIENNES,
TAMISES,
MOUSSELINES,
BATISTES,
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES
CRETONNES,
SATIN IMPERIALS,
SATIN DE CHINES,
SATIN MERINOES,
THIBETS,
ALPACAS,
GLOSSY MOHAIRS,
MOHAIR BRILLIANTES,
BATISTE ALPACAS,
ENGLISH HENRIETTAS,
JANUS CLOTHS,
POPLIN ALPACAS,
AUSTRALIAN CRAPES,
TAFFETA SILKS,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
ALSO,
ENGLISH CRAPES AND VEILS,
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
JOUVIN & CO. KID GLOVES,
With a full stock of
Second Mourning Dress Goods,
FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BY
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street,
10 18 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Having made a specialty of his Black Silk Trade, would invite the attention of the ladies to his stock.
CASHMERE GROS GRAINS,
SATIN-FINISHED TAFFETAS,
TAFFETA GLACE,
HEAVY GROS GRAINS,
GROS DE RHIN, Etc.,
All of which are real Lyons Goods, and guaranteed free from mixture of any kind. We have Black Silks from $1·25 to $6 per yard. We would also call attention to our stock of
COLORED SILKS,
Embracing all the new shades.
EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
Best Goods Imported,
18-INCH VELVETS, 32-INCH VELVETS, 36-INCH VELVETS, 40-INCH VELVETS.
9 5 mwf3m4p]
These Velvets are the best Lyons Goods; pure silk and good shade of Black. Our customers can rely on getting from us the best Velvets imported.
SILKS.
EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing.
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
9 23 2m PHILADELPHIA.

400 ARCH STREET. 400
EYRE & LANDELL,
In addition to their stock of
Fancy Dry Goods,
Are this week demonstrating in
STAPLE GOODS.
FINE BLANKETS,
EXTRA QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
FELT CRUMBS,
12-4 FELTINGS,
LINEN SHEETING,
DENTIST DOYLIES,
BORDERED TOWELS,
ASTRAKHAN CLOTHS,
TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES,
WHITE CORDUROY,
BLACK VELVETEENS.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD FLANNELS.
9 19 mws rpf

GEORGE W. LEWIS' GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE HOUSE,
1202 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1202
Unrivalled for the size and elegance of the stock and for Low Prices. 10 24 mwfrp3m

SPECTACLES,
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CHEATS AND CHECKS.

The Dishonesty of Theatrical Employes.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the announcement following:—"Mr. Calvert, manager of one of the Liverpool theatres, has invented an instrument which appears destined to defeat the machinations of the most astute check-taker, and render impossible one peculiar violation of the Eighth Commandment. He makes his checks or vouchers not of card but of copper, and these he inserts in a fitting cylinder, with a vertical opening through which the whole pile is visible. The trouble of counting is not required, the cylinder being marked on a graduated scale, the single degree of which corresponds to the thickness of the vouchers, so that the manager may at a glance see the state of his prosperity, as he could that of the weather by the thermometer. But this mystery of the cylinder is not revealed to the money-taker, who receives it enclosed in a mahogany case (locked, of course), with a trap at the bottom, which it is his function to open, allowing the vouchers, one at a time, to fall. The check-taker is provided with a similar engine, similarly enclosed, but so far differing from the other that the opening is at the top, not at the bottom. Every check dropped in is duly registered by the cylinder. The scheme is brought to perfection by the connection of each machine with an electric clock, on the dial of which the state of the cylinders is instantaneously recorded whenever a voucher is taken from the one and dropped into the other. Mr. Calvert's patent right to the "Recorder" (as he terms it) is now the property of Mr. Chatteris, of the Strand, and the machines have already been largely purchased by managers. Will its utility be compromised by a strike on the part of oppressed check-takers, deprived of the right prescriptive of doing wrong which they and their predecessors have exercised for many generations—possibly from the days of Shakespeare? We have heard a story told about a machine invented some years ago, which, though less perfect than Mr. Calvert's, at least threatened to make the practice of fraud a little more difficult than before. The check-taker, instructed as to the purpose of the invention, presented himself boldly to the manager, and said, "Sir, if this machine is used, my office is not worth holding." And thereupon he took his leave.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John S. Clarke will commence the second week of his engagement this evening by appearing as "Mr. Dove" in Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life*, and as "Toodles."

AT THE ARCH a new comedy by T. W. Robertson, entitled *M. P.*, will be produced this evening with new scenery and appointments, and a cast embracing Mrs. Drew and the leading members of the company.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lisa Weber burlesque troupe will appear this evening in *Ernani; or the Horns of the Dilemma.*

On Monday next Fanny Janauschek will appear in English tragedy.

AT THE AMERICAN among other novelties the celebrated French Athletes will appear this evening and execute a number of remarkable feats of strength and skill.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a new interlude, entitled *The Philadelphia Firemen*, and a new burlesque entitled *Dr. Schenck's Syrup*, will be produced this evening. Bobby Newcomb will sing "The Big Sunflower," J. G. Russell "The Heart Bowed Down," and J. L. Carncross "Katy Darling."

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE among the novelties announced for this evening are the interludes of *The Three o'clock Train*, *The Man in Black*, and *Waiting at the Gate*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Forty Winks*.

MARRIED.

LINGENFELTER—LAWRENCE.—On Friday, October 21, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN LINGENFELTER, of Altoona, Pa., to LOUISA SHEPARD, only daughter of N. L. Lawrence, Esq., of Philadelphia. No cards.

WORTHINGTON—SWOPE.—On the 5th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, at his residence, No. 1330 Jefferson street, Mr. BENJAMIN SEYMOUR WORTHINGTON to Miss IDA SWOPE.

DIED.

BURGIN.—On Sunday, 23d instant, GEORGE H. BURGIN, M. D., in the 78th year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HANSBURY.—On the 22d instant, JEREMIAH HANSBURY, late Superintendent of the American Mechanics' Cemetery.

His friends and relatives, also Radiant Star Council, No. 45, O. U. A. M., and Wayne Circle, No. 5, B. U. H. F., and the members of these Orders in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, American Mechanics' Cemetery, Twenty-second street and Islington lane, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MEIN.—On the 22d instant, EDW. B. MEIN, in the 30th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 715 North Tenth street, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

SCHOTT.—On the 23d instant, JAMES SCHOTT, Esq., in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the "State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania," are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1411 Filbert street, on Wednesday morning, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

YOUNG.—On the 22d instant, Mr. CHARLES YOUNG, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Mr. James Young, No. 331 South Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ COURSE OF LECTURES AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
FOR THE WINTER OF 1870-71.

The lectures for the winter will be divided into several different courses, as follows:—

First Course—On General and Organic Chemistry. By Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D.

Second Course—On Sound. By J. Solis Cohen, M. D.

Third Course—On Vital Forces. By Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D.

Fourth Course—On the Geology of S. E. Pennsylvania. By Professor A. R. Leeds.

Fifth Course—On Physics and Mechanics. By John G. Moore, M. S.

The Lectures will be delivered on the TUESDAY and THURSDAY of every week, beginning Tuesday, October 25.

In addition to the free use of the Library and Reading-room, and the advantages of the monthly meetings of the Institute and its sections, where everything novel or interesting in science, art, or invention is presented and discussed, free admission to its lectures is far from being the least of the privileges of membership in the Institute.

The attention of the science-loving public is invited to the announcement that the facilities for admission to membership are ample and liberal enough to place its benefits within the reach of all.

Any information can be obtained at the Hall of the Institute. WILLIAM H. WAHL,
10 22 6t Secretary.

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

☞ MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into consideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the benefit of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1870. 10 22 4w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Ninth General Meeting of the AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION will be held in the HALL of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA on October 25, 26, and 27.

The following will be the
ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.
MORNING SESSION.

11 A. M.—General Business, Notices and Motions.
12 M.—"Mining Legislation," by Eckley B. Coxe, Esq., of Philadelphia.
12·40 P. M.—"Would the Admission of the British Provinces as Members of the United States Benefit both Parties?" by E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston.
1·20 P. M.—"Minority Representation in Europe," Thomas Hare, Esq., of London.
EVENING SESSION.
7·45 P. M.—Opening Address, by Hon. William Strong, of Philadelphia. Notices and Motions.
8·15 P. M.—"Homes for Workingmen and Workingwomen," by George B. Emerson, Esq., of Boston.
8·45 P. M.—"Civil Service Reform," by J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., of Philadelphia.
9·15 P. M.—"Proportional Representation," by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Pa.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.
MORNING SESSION.
11 A. M.—Discussion.
12 M.—"Relations of the Commercial Public to Legislation," by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston.
12·40 P. M.—The paper for this hour to be advertised hereafter.
1·20 P. M.—"The Press in its Relations and Influences," by Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky.
EVENING SESSION.
7·45 P. M.—"On Method in the Study of Social Science," by Hon. W. H. Lowrie, of Philadelphia.
8·30 P. M.—"Industrial Effects of the Present War in Europe," by Hon. David A. Wells, of New York.
9·15 P. M.—"Present Condition of American Chartography," by Professor J. B. Whitney, of Cambridge.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.
MORNING SESSION.
11 A. M.—Discussion.
12 M.—"The Evidence of Experts," by Dr. Isaac Ray, of Philadelphia.
12·40 P. M.—"International Industrial Competition," by Joseph Wharton, Esq., of Philadelphia.
1·20 P. M.—"The Theory of the Civil Service," by B. Coxe, Esq. of Philadelphia.
EVENING SESSION.
7·45 P. M.—"Art Schools," by Charles C. Perkins, Esq., of Boston.
8·30 P. M.—Concluding Address, by the President.

Members of the Association, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

SAMUEL ELIOT,
President of the Association.
J. M. MCKIM,
On behalf of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM STRONG,
Chairman of the Philadelphia Branch.
J. G. ROSENGARTEN,
10 24 Secretary of the Philadelphia Branch.

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☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
ON MONDAY EVENING, October 24,
Subject—"THE BRIGHT SIDE."
MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26,
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
JOSH BILLINGS, October 28,
Subject—"MILK."

Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4.

Admission to each Lecture.....50 cents.
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THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"THE ATLANTIC."

The contents of the November number of *The Atlantic* are as follows:—

"Footpaths," Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "The Return;" "Oldtown Fireside Stories," Mrs. H. B. Stowe; "Highly Explosive," Jane G. Austin; "Experiment," C. A. H.; "Fechter as Hamlet," Kate Field; "Joseph and his Friend" (XI), Bayard Taylor; "Four Months with Charles Dickens" (II); "Murillo's 'Immaculate Conception,'" David Gray; "Travelling Companions" (I), H. James, Jr.; "The Intellectual Influence of Music," John S. Dwight; "A November Pastoral," Bayard Taylor; "Mr. Burlingame as an Orator;" "Reviews and Literary Notices."

Miss Kate Field, who is nothing if not enthusiastic, bubbles over about Fechter to an even greater extent than she did about Ristori. In her lively and entertaining, if not altogether convincing, paper entitled "Fechter as Hamlet," she settles to her own satisfaction the whole problem of *Hamlet*, over which the critics have been puzzling their brains ever since the play was written, by assuming that Fechter's idea of the character is and must be correct, and that if Shakespeare does not conform to it, so much the worse for Shakespeare. We quote the following as a specimen of Miss Field's method of dealing with this subject:—

The only lines that can be quoted against Fechter's theory are the few appertaining to the Ghost's reappearance.

> "Do you not come your tardy son to chide,
> That, lapsed in time and passion, let go by
> Th' important acting of your dread command?
> O, say!"

inquires Hamlet.

> "*Ghost.* Do not forget. This visitation
> Is *but* to whet thy almost blunted purpose."

Hamlet but repeats the self-accusation prompted by over-sensibility as to the performance of an awful duty.

"Ah, but what blunted purpose does the Ghost come to whet?" asks the reader. Suppose now this visitation be to whet Hamlet's almost blunted purpose of speaking daggers, but using none? The Ghost, unlike his former self, says not one word about Claudius. He straightway exhorts Hamlet to step between his mother and her fighting soul! Whereupon Hamlet's tone changes from violent denunciation to soft questioning, "How is it with you, lady?" One moment more and the passion that made a corpse of Polonius might have wreaked vengeance on the guilty Queen; for though Hamlet declares that he is "neither splenitive nor rash," yet is there "something dangerous" in him, a something that might have led him to strangle Laertes had he lost entire self-control. That the Queen believes her son capable of the deed is seen at the opening of this scene, when Hamlet says:—

> "Come, come, and sit you down; you shall not budge;
> You go not, till I set you up a glass
> Where you may see the inmost part of you."

These are not desperate words, and yet the Queen cries out:—

> "What wilt thou do? Thou wilt not murder me?
> Help, help, ho!"

Killing the Queen would not be impossible to the Hamlet of Fechter, who is convinced of her complicity in his father's murder.

> "O Hamlet! speak no more:
> Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul;
> And there I see such black and grained spots
> As will not leave their tinct."

Mere marriage with a brother-in-law, even after two months of widowhood, hardly admits of so fearful a confession; and her fear of being murdered by Hamlet leads to the inference that she knows she deserves the punishment. Further coloring for this hypothesis may be obtained in Hamlet's response to the Ghost:—

> "Do not look upon me;
> Lest with this piteous action you convert
> My stern effects; then what I have to do
> Will want true colors; tears, perchance, for blood."

Surely this does not indicate absence of will on Hamlet's part; and as stage ghosts always produce the effect they desire, the dead king attained the purpose of his "pale glaring." Certainly he had no such tearful influence over Hamlet during the first interview. Is the object, then, the same? Indeed it would seem not; and since I find Shakespeare so ready to agree with Fechter, I doubt my ability longer to withhold allegiance to this startling innovation.

The critic may entertain one opinion of *Hamlet* one day and another the next; he may be very positive in some particulars and not quite sure in others. He can leave a door open by which his opinion may make a dignified exit, should an intellectual breeze threaten to overthrow them; but the actor enjoys no such privilege. He must thoroughly understand his intentions before being able to interpret them. He must feel certain that, according to his light, his conception is right, or he cannot render it with force or send conviction to the hearts and heads of his audience. The business of the critic, therefore, in this matter of "Hamlet," is not so much with the conception of the character as with the manner in which the actor's conception is carried out. If it is consistent from beginning to end, if it takes hold of you so strongly as to prevent any escape from it, if its great power absolutely bullies you out of cherished theories, if its humanity makes you look back upon previous "Hamlets" as so many lay figures galvanized into spasmodic action, if it absorbs attention and creates a positive sensation, then does the actor merit critical enthusiasm; for the critic's business is to appreciate, to appreciate is to estimate justly, and just estimation calls for as much delight at what is fine as disapprobation of what is false. Fechter produces all these effects. He is great, not only in his originality, but in his rendering, the greatness of which I will do my poor best to show by photographing his Hamlet in such details as are food for critics and actors.

—The November number of *The Technologist* presents an excellent variety of articles on practical and scientific subjects.

—*The Nursery* for November is nicely illustrated, and is filled with pleasant little stories and verses suited to the capacity of young children.

THE AUTHOR OF JANE EYRE.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

A fragile form is now before my mind's eye, as distinctly as it was in reality more than twenty years ago. The slender figure is G. sd by a fire in the drawing-room of Mr. , the publisher of a novel which had brought e authoress at one bound to the top of popu admiration. There has been a dinner party, d all the literary men whom the lady had expre d a wish to meet had been requested to resp t the publisher's desire and the lady's desire, at she should remain "unknown" as to her public position. Nobody was to know that she was the authoress of "Jane Eyre." She was simply Miss Bronte, on a visit to the family of her host.

The dinner party went off as gaily as could be expected where several people are afraid of each other without quite knowing why; and Miss Bronte sat very modestly and rather on her guard, but quickly taking the measure of *les monstres de talent* who were talking and taking wine, and sometimes bantering each other. Once only she issued from her shell with brightening looks, when somebody made a slightly disparaging remark concerning the Duke of Wellington, for whom Miss Bronte declared she had the highest admiration; and she appeared quite ready to do battle with one gentleman who smilingly suggested that perhaps it was "because the Duke was an Irishman."

Now it should be premised that the writer of these papers had sent a presentation copy of a certain poem, addressed in complimentary but not very earnest terms to the "Author of Jane Eyre"—the lady whose *nom de plume* was "Currer Bell," and whose real name we were not to know. To this she had replied in a note which concludes with these words:—

"How far the applause of critics had rewarded the author of 'Orion,' I do not know; but I think the pleasure he enjoyed in its composition must have been a bounteous meed in itself. You could not, I imagine, have written that poem without at times deriving deep happiness from your work.

"With sincere thanks for the pleasure it has afforded me, I remain, dear sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"C. BELL."

On joining the ladies in the drawing-room, our host requested the writer to take a seat beside Miss Bronte. The moment he did so she turned toward him with the most charming artlessness, exclaiming, "I was so much obliged to you, Mr. Horne, for sending me your—." She checked herself with an inward start, having thus at once exploded her Currer-Bell secret by identifying herself with the author of "Jane Eyre." She looked embarrassed. "Ah! Miss Bronte," whispered the innocent cause of the not very serious misfortune, "you would never do for treasons and stratagems." She nodded acquiescently, but with a degree of vexation and self-reproach. Shortly after this, Mr. S., overhearing some conversation between us, which showed that the secret was out, took an early opportunity of calling me aside, when he extended both hands with an *et tu Brute* look, and began to complain of my breach of the general understanding. I, of course, explained what the lady had said, at the *naivete* of which he was not a little astonished and amused.

EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION.

The first feature which distinguishes the Egyptian monarchy is its antiquity, the rule of the Pharaohs ascending to the remote period of at least three thousand years before Christ.

In the dawn of history Egyptian civilization breaks upon the view fully developed, the following centuries having contributed nothing to its perfection. Socrates and Plato, studying this fact, attributed the progress of the early Egyptians in the arts and sciences to their more direct relations with the gods.

Socrates says:—"The ancients, better than we, being nearer to the gods, transmitted to us by tradition the sublime knowledge imparted by them;" while Plato adds that the first men who issued from the hands of the gods must have been on terms of peculiar intimacy with them, as with their own fathers, and that it is impossible not to believe the testimony of the sons of the gods. The social organization and family institutions of the ancient Egyptians lay at the foundation of all their greatness; these alone being capable of uniting men, and rendering the duration of States perpetual.

The family reposed upon the unity of marriage, and the honor and respect paid to parents; its perpetuity being guaranteed by the right of primogeniture, which, from the king's palace to the peasant's cot, was universally admitted.

Numerous remains of the filial affection and respect of the ancient Egyptians were collected by M. Mariette, in the Museum of Boolak, many of the funereal stiles beginning with the sentence, "Sacrifice offered on behalf of the head of the house."

The disfiguring the likeness of an undutiful son upon his tombstone was reckoned by them to be the height of infamy. Herodotus states that the young Egyptians, in common with the Lacedæmonians, rose from their seats when old men drew near them, and never obliged them to go off their path. Diodorus informs us that the Egyptian Government looked rigorously after the proper bringing up of children, neglect being severely punished on the part of the parents, who were bound to protect and preserve their offspring, and initiate them into the arts for which they were destined.

A system of education at once so simple and natural favored the fecundity of marriage among the mass of the people. On many a simple monument, in all our great museums, we are struck by the frequency of the representation of funereal rites rendered to the head of a house by his children, averaging from eight to twelve in number. The inequality which so much oppressed females in ancient times did not exist in Egypt.

In the family circle, woman occupied her proper sphere; the privileges she enjoyed by birth were not absorbed by those of her husband, and she had the right to transmit them intact to her children.

The women who frequently figure in the history of the ancient Egyptian dynasties possessed a liberty of action in private life which was altogether foreign to the manners of Orientals. The *regime* of the ancient Egyptians was therefore well calculated to produce strong minds, robust bodies, fruitful wives, and vigorous children.

Regarding them as the first people who succeeded in establishing a truly civilized state of society, we may state that the population was divided into distinct classes, in which families were bound to prosecute different vocations.

The two dominant classes were the priests and warriors; after them came tillers of the soil, shepherds, merchants, artisans, and boatmen; upon these classes devolved the cultivation of the land, the tending of herds and flocks, commerce, building, weaving, and the service of communication and transport by the Nile, and the divers canals intersecting the country.

Industry, established upon such a solid basis, provided abundance for a laborious and contented race, in whose society there was no room for the indolent.

The soil of Egypt was divided into three parts, the first for the priests, the second for the king, and the third for the warriors charged with the defense of the country, of whom there were at one time more than four hundred thousand, who were reckoned the best troops in the East. This arrangement of the soil of Egypt helped in some measure to strengthen the distinctive character of Egyptian society.

The hereditary transmission of the soil to the descendants of priests and soldiers insured a solid basis to their preponderance, and, at the same time, guaranteed the independence and dignity of the aristocratic classes.

The keystone of the social edifice of the ancient Egyptian monarchy was royalty; the king concentrating in his family the most important posts in the army, in the sacerdotal and civil administration.

The people, in their veneration for their kings, rendered them divine honors, and addressed them as "benevolent gods."

The priests in Egypt were the grand initiators of civilization, exercising almost royal authority; their class, not without reason, being called the soul of the nation. The genius, character, and traditions of the people were so completely associated with them, that they may be said to have lived through the priests, who certainly formed the most powerful religious corporation that ever existed in the world, previous to the establishment of the Roman Catholic clergy.

The ancients were unanimous in their admiration of the wisdom of the laws of Egypt. Justice was equally administered to all classes, without respect of persons, and the weak had nothing to fear from the violence of the strong. The fair administration of justice for many centuries accounts for the stability of their form of government, and explains why they so long preserved their laws and customs better than any other people recorded in ancient history.

A proof of their political wisdom, which modern nations might with advantage imitate, is seen in the shifting of the capital with every dynasty, which prevented any single city from monopolizing the entire forces and resources of the country. Thus the cities of Thinis, Memphis, Elephantine, Thebes, Tanis, Sais, etc., were each in turn, with successive dynasties, the capital of the kingdom, the centre of national activity, and the seat of sovereign power.

"The wisdom of the Egyptians," so universally recognized in antiquity, fell into contempt with the skeptical and shallow critics of the last century, who were smitten with the delusion of Greek superiority in every branch of knowledge. But recent researches have disclosed the fact that in almost every part of their culture—in art, in science, and in philosophy—the Greeks borrowed largely from the Egyptians, to whose high powers and unrivalled achievements even our most advanced historians have not yet learned to do full justice.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—The Church of England is about to establish a missionary bishopric in China. Rev. W. A Russell, of Ningpo, is to be the incumbent.

—The school fund apportioned to each county in Indiana, for the present month, amounts in the aggregate to $315,344·89.

—A California exchange commences a very lengthy article on insects as follows:—"Of all the insects round here, none is so destructive and otherwise annoying as them horse-bees. Them fellers eats everything up without a buzz.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public Schoolhouse in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property,

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

10 24 mth5t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Wood street, above Eleventh, in the Fourteenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

10 20 mth5t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an addition to a Public School-house in the Ninth ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a Public School-house, situate on Filbert street, above Twentieth, in the Ninth ward.

Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

10 24 mth 5t

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 24th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Twenty-first street, from West Delancy street, to a point twenty feet north of Pine street; on Thirteenth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Girard avenue; on Seventeenth street, from the sewer in Arch street southwardly to the line of Chesnut street; on Garden street, from Willow street to the south line of Buttonwood street; on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first street to the east line of Twenty-second street; on Norris street, eastward from Gunner's Run to depression west of Richmond street. The above named sewers to be three feet in the clear inside diameter; and a two and a half feet sewer on Leaf street, from Orange street to Locust street, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

10 21 3t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, *in triplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES

from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks, Texas; per 100 pounds *for whole distance between each point.*

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—
Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.
Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established in Northwest Texas, south of Red river.
Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE No. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE No. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.

The transportation to be furnished *exclusively by horse or mule teams*

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any, or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this office.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. ——"

and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chief Q. M. Dept. of Texas.

10 5 15t

ENGINEER OFFICE FOR HARBOR DEFENSES, UNION BANK BUILDING,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
Oct. 20, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of the 31st day of October next ensuing, for the removal of the following "OBSTRUCTIONS" from the Channel of James river, Virginia, below Richmond, viz.:—

At WARWICK BAR, about five miles below Richmond, wrecks of three schooners, 50, 60, and 80 tons.

At DRURY'S BLUFF, about seven miles below Richmond, wreck of iron-clad ram Fredericksburg, sunk with armor, guns, etc. on board; iron gunboat Raleigh, 150 tons; steamer Jamestown (wooden), 1200 tons, sunk with guns on board; steamer Curtis Peck, 450 tons; schooners Wythe, Roach, 300 and 225 tons; brig, 175 tons; and a schooner of 80 or 100 tons, name unknown; also 18 or 20 cribs of timber and stone, each about 22 feet square, averaging 18 feet deep.

At TRENTS, or GRAVE-YARD REACH, ten miles below Richmond, wreck of "Gallego," 250 tons; wreck of pilot-boat "Plume," 87 tons.

Below AIKENS, or VARINA, about twenty miles from Richmond, 37 to 40 piles, remains of old bridge.

Proposals will be received for the removal of *all* the obstructions named above, or a *portion*—but single bids are preferred for *entire removal* of *all* obstructions at *each* point, as named above; or to give a channel at *Drury's Bluff* 250 wide and 18 feet deep at low water, near right bank of river, and entire removal as above at other points.

Each proposal must state time within which the work will be finished, and the method or manner of removal proposed, whether by blasting or otherwise.

Some of the wrecks may be of considerable value, and the bids will state what sum of money, if any, *in addition to the material removed*, will be demanded for the work done.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids for any reason deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

Proposals will be opened at 1 P. M. of the 31st day of October next ensuing, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend.

Forms of proposals to be had at this office.

SEALED SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will also be received at the same time, for the excavation of earth required to reopen "Dutch Gap Canal," according to plans, etc., in this office, involving removal of about 57,000 cubic yards of earth, some above and some below water; none to be carried over one-quarter mile. Price per yard, measured either in cut or embankment, to be given.

Proposals must be in "Duplicate," endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions in James River," and for opening Dutch Gap Canal," *each* accompanied by a *printed* copy of this advertisement, and addressed to

COL. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Union Bank Building,
Baltimore, Md.

10 20 6t

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 208 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1870, for materials and labor "for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material and labor.

Materials will be required as follows:—

CLASS I.

About 1800 lineal feet of hemblock timber for crib work.

CLASS II.

About 1500 pounds iron bolts and spikes for crib work, and 250 pounds cast-iron dowels for securing face stone.

CLASS III.

Sufficient stone to do the repairs (both face stone and rubble) are on hand at the piers, except angle stone, which will be offered for by the cubic foot.

Labor is required as follows:—

CLASS I.

Repairs to crib work and putting down a platform for stone superstructure.

CLASS II.

Cutting dovetail joints and dowel holes to the face stones on hand, and putting all the stone as required, both face stones and filling, in place.

Proposals for furnishing timber will be by the lineal foot; for bolts, spikes, and dowels by the pound; for labor on timber, by the lineal foot in place, including care of timber and iron delivered; for cutting stone for each header and for each stretcher; for setting face stones, for the lot; for putting rubble in place, per perch of 25 cubic feet.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of ten (10) per centum to be made on partial payments.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

For blank forms for proposals and further information, inquire at this Office, where plans and drawings of the work can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

10 18 6t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS.

PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—

General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V.

Tobacco stamps, ¼ pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet.

Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4, without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, ½ pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12 stamps on a sheet.

All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the ½ to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the coupons.

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will state in their bids the mode of printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds and denominations of stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or are, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Preposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870.
Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary.

10 13 12t

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 10 A. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 12 noon.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

4 5

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 126 WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DALTON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROADS, all Landings on the COOSA RIVER.

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guaranteed to all points in the South and Southwest.

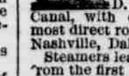
WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
10 17 tf No. 130 South THIRD Street.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports.

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
9 23 General Agent.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.



PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, October 28.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freight reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 26

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

From the London Saturday Review.

Although M. Thiers will not procure a Russian alliance for France, it is not unlikely that his mission may suggest or facilitate a revival of Russian enterprises in the East. It has been plausibly conjectured that he is instructed to offer, in return for diplomatic or military aid, a modification of the treaty of 1856 to which France was a principal party. It is scarcely probable that the Government of St. Petersburg will enter into an onerous contract when it has already secured the only consideration which the French agent can propose. For the moment France is unable to exercise any foreign interference; and if Russia infringed the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, she would only have to reckon with England, with Austria, and perhaps with North Germany. The connivance or co-operation of France in the aggrandizement of Russia might have been obtained on several occasions since the close of the Crimean war. Almost immediately after the conclusion of peace the Emperor Napoleon began to intrigue against English policy by encouraging the union of the Danubian Principalities, which under the arrangement of 1856 was to be kept apart. In 1860 Lord Palmerston with difficulty baffled a French project of occupying Syria; and three or four years ago the French Government favored at intervals the Cretan insurrection, which was openly countenanced, and perhaps promoted, by Russia. It is not known whether there were any secret negotiations which would have explained the apparent caprice of the Emperor Napoleon's policy. His projects of approximation to Russia were interrupted by the Polish controversy of 1863, and he was probably at all times hampered by his desire to cultivate friendly relations with Austria and with England; yet in 1866 he was prepared to make war on Austria without provocation, and when he composed the secret Project of Treaty for the seizure of Belgium he must have anticipated a rupture with England. The Russian Government seems for the most part to have received his fitful advances with prudent reserve. For several years after the war the energies of the Empire were employed in repairing its resources, and in great organic changes of the social system. After an interval the Government seemed to devote itself to the successful prosecution of conquest in Central Asia, and to the extension of the railway system. It has been generally believed that the prosperity and industry of Russia have been temporarily checked by the abolition of serfage. There have also been rumors of financial embarrassment, and of imperfections of military equipment; but, early in 1869, 40,000 men were armed with breech-loaders, and the field artillery, all with rifled guns, was very powerful. In the same year the prosecution of an elaborate system of military railways traversing the southern and western provinces suggested the inference that schemes of aggrandizement would be postponed until the works were completed; but the great catastrope which has since occurred could not then have been foreseen, and it is not improbable that the collapse of France may have affected the policy of Russia.

The official secrecy which was rigidly enforced in the days of Nicholas I has been imperfectly dispelled by the partial freedom now accorded to the newspaper press. A careful student may learn from the journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow the opinions of different political sections, and the real or professed inclination of the Government. It appears that public opinion, as far as it exists in Russia, is on the side of France against Germany; while, on the other hand, the Emperor Alexander openly sympathizes with the military triumphs of the German Princes. Cautious Russian statesmen foresee a possible collision with the formidable power of Germany, arising from the same causes in the Baltic provinces which led to the forcible severance of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark. Some Russian journals have even recommended the conciliation of Poland as the first step to a league of the Sclavonic races against German aggression; but the Poles themselves, even in Posen, appear to sympathize with France, and it will be difficult to disturb the understanding between Prussia and Russia which has subsisted since the partitions of Poland in the last century. It may be considered certain that the Russian Government will, in accordance with its published declaration, continue to be absolutely neutral between the actual belligerents. In some versions the neutrality was made contingent on the policy of Austria; but as Austrian intervention is wholly out of the question, the result will be the same as if the policy of Russia were wholly unconditional. General Steinmetz, who was lately transferred from a command in France to the Governor-Generalship of Posen, will not find himself engaged in active service against his Russian neighbors. Hereafter the German Government will probably find it necessary to protect the independence of the valley of the Danube in concert with Austria; but for the present a quarrel with Russia would be highly inconvenient. The grievances of the German population of the Baltic provinces will not excite active sympathy as long as all the forces of the nation are required to complete the series of victories in France. The two belligerents are likely to be equally passive if Russia should determine on any disturbance of the arrangements of 1856.

There is probably so me foundation for the rumor of movements of troops from the neighborhood of Moscow to the Southern provinces: and it is said that General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has, like Menschikoff in 1853, lately used menacing language. It is possible that the Russian Government may wish to create uneasiness and alarm, as a preparation for reopening the arrangements of 1856; but there is at present no reason to apprehend a repetition of the violent proceedings of the Emperor Nicholas. The ill-omened experiment of crossing the Pruth would not even be a violation of territory actually belonging to Turkey, although it would be technically an act of war against the Porte. The Prussian Prince who occupies the anomalous and precarious throne of the Danubian Provinces may be supposed to prefer the nominal supremacy of Constantinople to the uninvited presence of a potentate who would reduce him to real vassalage. Even with the Sultan it is necessary to find a pretext for a rupture before a declaration of war; and, as far as is known, nothing has lately happened even to the keys of the Holy Sepulchre. A more serious obstacle to aggressive enterprises consists in the vicinity of Austria. Notwithstanding financial difficulties and constitutional struggles, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is a match for Russia in the field, and it can never tolerate the extension of the Russian dominions to the South. The Pauslavonic agitation which was encouraged by Russia three or four years ago revealed or created a community of interests between Austria and Turkey. The King of Bohemia could not afford to be neutral when Turkish territory was invaded on the pretense of national and religious sympathy. It is of course possible that the rumors of Russian armaments may have a foundation in fact; but there is always a balance of probability against the perpetration of an imprudent act. A semi-official Russian journal probably represents the policy of the Government when it declares that all the recent rumors are unauthorized and for the present false, but that they correctly indicate public opinion and the probabilities of the future. The veteran of the Foreign Office who at the beginning of last July assured Lord Granville that tranquillity prevailed throughout the world expressed a not unreasonable judgment. It was impossible to anticipate the wanton blunder which has for the time prostrated France; and the result of the surprise which was effected by Napoleon III is not encouraging to wanton disturbers of the peace. There probably never was a time when a more universal impression prevailed of the serious character and fearful consequences of war. In this, if in no other way, improvements in armament and in military organization may perhaps tend eventually to the benefit of mankind. Russia would derive no real advantage from territorial extension which could compensate the sufferings and losses of one or two campaigns.

The extinction of English influence on the continent has removed one of the chief securities of peace. Even the blunders of English diplomacy were formerly prompted by a sincere desire to avert the evils of war. Any ambitious designs which might be cherished by Russia would now be encouraged by reliance on Mr. Gladstone's dread of war, and on his sympathies with the Orthodox Eastern Church. It is possible that some of his colleagues may see the necessity of firmness, if the Russian Government proposes a revision of the Treaty of 1856. It happens that the restrictions which are most obnoxious to Russia refer to her naval forces in the Black Sea; and notwithstanding the helpless condition of the army, the maritime power of England is still unbroken. The object of the stipulations of 1856 was to protect Turkey, and especially Constantinople, against a naval attack. Sebastopol, and the fleet which was ultimately sunk in its harbor, formed a standing menace to the Porte; and it seemed to the Congress of Paris that it was prudent to prohibit the possession of a weapon which could only be used for mischievous purposes. While France is for the time incapable of taking a part in European councils, the concert of England with Austria would suffice to deter Russian aggression. There is no immediate reason to apprehend an invasion by land, for an intended war would have been preceded by revolts in the Northern provinces, which might have served as a pretext for intervention. The Bulgarian insurrection has long since come to an end, and Servia and Montenegro have lately been quiet. Greece, having sunk into the lowest disrepute, would not be a useful ally, even if the Greeks still wish to promote Russian aggrandizement, which would involve the disappointment of their own ambitious hopes. If Russia meditates a restless and troublesome policy, it will at least be easy to the English Government to indicate disapproval. Russian statesmen must have learned, from the rupture which preceded the Crimean war, that it is not safe to rely on the inexhaustible patience of English Ministers until it is known that their indifference is shared by the nation. Firmness is in public and private affairs often cheaper and safer than anxious timidity.

EXPLORATION IN YARKAND.

Report from the British Expedition.

From the Lahore (India) Times, Aug. 30.

We have again received tidings from the Yarkand expedition. They were, on the 30th of last month, on the banks of the Kara-Kash river, within four days' march from the Yarkand frontier. Since passing the Chang-Chen mountains they had met with "frightful inconvenience," being in many places unable to get water, fodder, or fuel. The Yarkandis who accompany them did not suffer inconvenience from want of fuel, which they are accustomed to provide against in the following way:—When there was fuel they roasted a quantity of barley and ground it into meal, which they carried with them. At a halt where there was no fuel they made up this roasted meal into a paste, and then rolled the paste into balls or small cakes, which they managed to find palatable. The party were all in good health at the date of last despatches, and all were pulling well together, native and European.

The kind of country through which they have made their way is best described in the words of one of the party:—"For the last fortnight we have been marching through the most infernal (that is the only name I can think of as appropriate) country imagination could picture. This is the most favorable season, too, and I shudder to think of the return journey in October or November. There is a scarcity of water and fuel at most camps, and of grass at all, and at some camps none of these exist. To give you an idea of what an extraordinary country it is, I may tell you that the day before yesterday we travelled for fourteen miles over a plain covered to many feet in depth with pure sulphate of soda, on the surface an impalpable powder, through which the feet sink many inches at every step, and the wind raises it in clouds so as almost to blind and suffocate us, and the glare of the pure white salt almost blinded those who were not provided with dark spectacles." Although all the party were in good health and spirits on arriving at the banks of the Kara Kash, Mr. Forsyth had suffered considerably at the higher elevations.

The conduct of the Wazir of Ladakh had caused the party deep annoyance. It is only what every explorer experiences. In the heart of Africa, the wilds of Burmah, the marts of China, the table lands of Thibet—ay, truth to tell, even in our own compounds at Lahore—the cunning, deceitful, obstructive barbarian is the same everywhere. In the case of Mr. Forsyth's party the Wazir of Ladakh, a creature of the Cashmere Government, overwhelmed them with offers of assistance, obtained at last the acceptance of a certain quantity of fuel, upon which they were to depend, and, in fact, only sent forward about a third of what was required. Did he hope to delay them, so that they should be forced to return without crossing those bare table lands, and so be unable to proceed till next year? It is believed also that Cashmere agents had preceded the party, alarming the Yarkandis with the intelligence that some English, with 200 Sepoys, were about to enter Yarkand territory. This may be a foretaste of the intriguing they may suffer from in Yarkand itself. Mr. Shaw is doing the geography of the route, and Dr. Henderss is busy with the scientific part. His first collection of plants and birds has just reached Lahore.

—A drunken husband at Chicago choked his wife to death, the other night, while in delirium tremens.

INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwfly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$315,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
$60,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	$13,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,225·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,600 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	293,700·75
Balances due at Agencies	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	85,027·38
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	3,740·20
Cash in Bank $163,318·98	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·24
	$1,859,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 609 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
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John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	83,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

11½ MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
2 16½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M. and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 6·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with orders entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rates.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·25 A. M., 12·20 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—
For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Peremptory Sale of Oil Paintings.

Mr. Charles F. Haseltine
Will sell his magnificent and new collection of
Oil Paintings at Public Sale,
ON THE EVENINGS OF
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, October 27 and 28, at 8 o'clock.
The Sale will take place at his Galleries,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,
Where the Paintings are now on FREE EXHIBITION.
The sale will include Tissot's great Painting of "THE DANCE OF DEATH," and Hue's beautiful Picture of a LADIES' RESTAURANT IN PARIS, and specimens by

Schroyer,	Vibert,	Fauvelet,
Pecrus,	Kraus,	Brendell,
Van der Venne,	Koch	Hamon,
Daubigny,	Sistery,	Hue,
Worms,	A. Weber,	P. Weber,
Lanfant de Metz,	Dargelas,	Baron,
Pasini,	Schaefels,	Shayer,
Meyerheim,	Callie,	Lasalle,
W. T. Richards,	E. L. Henry,	Auffray,
Veron,	Rene Menard,	etc. etc.

Also, eleven Paintings, sold by order of the Assignees of Joseph E. Hildeburn. 10 19 9t

Sale No. 232 S. Third street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, MEYER PIANO-FORTE, 4 FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, 2 VERY LARGE CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
October 25, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture. See catalogues. 10 22 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
October 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include:—
CATHARINE, No. 1722—Genteel Dwelling.
READING TURNPIKE, Chesnut Hill—Stone Dwelling, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, Stable, and 5 acres.
MOUNT AIRY, Twenty-second ward—"Titlow Farm," 39 acres, 20 acres, and 22 acres. See plan.
MONTGOMERY AVENUE, S. E. Belgrade—Lot.
RACE, No. 935—Modern Residence.
TWENTY-THIRD (North), No. 238—Large Buildings, Lots, etc.
TWENTIETH (North), No

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

The Finishing Touches to this Structure.

The repairs on this building are being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and it is expected that in a few weeks the structure will be again ready for occupancy. The recent fire entirely wrecked the interior of the building, leaving nothing remaining but the outside and division walls. In drawing up the plans for the rebuilding of the edifice, the architect made many material changes, both in the exterior and in the interior. Before the conflagration the front of the building had an unprepossessing appearance, by reason of the low flat roof, long narrow windows, with heavy, square-top dressings, and the presence of a large square tower, built of brick, and supported by four columns. This has been remedied by covering the entire structure with a handsome high French roof, diminishing the length of the windows and arching them, and the strengthening of the supporting columns of the tower (a portion of which has been removed.) By using the lofty Mansard roof the architect also obtained a greater elevation for the ceiling of the main room. The room formerly, by reason of the low roof, only had an elevation of twenty-six feet. By the present plan it will have a height of forty-two feet. The first story is constructed after the old plan. The stairway and general arrangements are likewise modelled after the same plan. The main room will be eighty-seven by one hundred and thirty-two feet. In the old structure a colonnade surrounded the stairway, but at present the room is entirely clear. The ceiling, which is of the style known as the coved, will be enriched with heavy panellings, handsomely frescoed, comprising emblamatic designs, such as commerce, agriculture, mechanics, and the arms of the leading commercial cities of the Union. The room will be furnished with a rostrum, tables for members to display samples, test or mixing tables, etc. The entire building is under cover, and a large force of workmen are busy putting the finishing touches upon the interior.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The ninth general meeting of the American Social Science Association will begin to-morrow in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania, and will proceed according to the previously printed order of exercises, except in one or two particulars. The opening address, which was to have been delivered by Hon. William Strong, the chairman of the Philadelphia branch, at the opening of the morning session, has been postponed to a later hour on account of the official duties of that gentleman in court at that time. It will now be delivered at the opening of the evening session of Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. The morning session will open at 11 o'clock, when general business will be transacted and an opportunity will be given for the announcement of notices and the reception of motions. At 12 M. an essay on "Mining Legislation" will be delivered by Eckley B. Coxe, of Philadelphia. At 12·40 P. M. an essay discussing the question, "Would the admission of the British provinces as members of the United States be of benefit to both parties?" will be read by E. H. Derby, of Boston. Another essay will be read at this session at 1·20 P. M. by Thomas Hare, of London, on the subject of "Minority Reprensentation in Europe."

In the evening the session will begin at a quarter of eight o'clock with the address of Judge Strong, which will be followed by an essay on "Homes for Workingmen and Workingwomen," by George B. Emerson, of Boston. Another by J. G. Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, will follow, on the subject of "Civil Service Reform; and still another perhaps by Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg, Pa., on "Proportional Representation." This last essay, though advertised for Tuesday evening, may perhaps not be read until Wednesday or Thursday, on account of a possible detention of the author. His subject is one of considerable importance to the public at this time, and it is desired that all who wish should be able to hear the essay. Should Mr. Buckalew not be able to be present to-morrow evening, the announcement will then be made of the exact time when the essay will be read.

The sessions of the association will continue until Thursday evening, during which time various subjects of importance will be considered both by essay and discussion. On Thursday evening the closing address will be delivered by the President of the association, Mr. Samuel Eliot. The other officers of the American Association for the year 1869-70 are Henry Villard, Secretary, and James M. Barnard, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Emory Washburn, J. S. Blatchford, G. G. Hubbard, John D. Philbrick, Dr. E. Jarvis, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Miss A. W. May, Mrs. C. H. Dall, Mrs. S. Parkman, and F. B. Sanborn. This committee is represented by J. M. McKim.

The Philadelphia members of the association organized a regular local branch in November last, and this numbers over one hundred members. Its officers are Hon. William Strong, President; Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, Secretary; and Mr. Clarence H. Clark, Treasurer.

The meetings of the American Association are open to all, and its members and the public generally are invited to attend.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY AND OF ADMINISTRATION.—The following persons have been granted letters of administration recently on the estates named by Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, Register of Wills:—

John Josiah Wigton on the estate of Rachel B. Wigton.

John Wilkins on the estate of Sarah Wilkins.

J. Sergeant Price on the estate of Edgar K. Smith.

William A. McCandless on the estate of Mary McCandless.

Granville B. Haines on the estate of Sarah G. Durburrow.

Michael Jennings on the estate of Edward Lynch.

Letters testamentary on the following wills have been issued to

Charles A. Klink and Frederick B. Vogel on the will of Wilhelmina R. Lips.

Clementine and Anna M. and Samuel Rittenhouse on the will of Peter Rittenhouse.

William R. Boyle on the will of Adolphinea Boyle.

James L. Allen and George W. Hewitt on the will of Martha Notman.

Dr. James Simpson and Alexander W. Sproull on the will of George Sproull.

John Hanly and Hannah Jennings on the will of Richard Jennings.

Edwin J. Florance on the will of Hannah Florance.

Wm. A., Albert E. and James M. Ramsey, Jr. on the will of James M. Ramsey.

Mary Brearly on the will of James Brearly.

Antaony Bechter on the will of Susan Bechter.

Thomas J. Shepperd and Charles H. Elde on the will of Sarah Painter.

Fairman Rogers, Horace H. Furniss, and F. A. Dick on the will of Evans Rogers.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE—THEIR ANNUAL PARADE.—To-morrow morning the annual parade of the Cadets of Temperance will take place. The line will form at 10 o'clock, on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut, in the following order:—

FIRST DIVISION—Grand Marshal, Thomas C. Lott.
Special Aids, John W. Twelves and C. J. Jones.
Cavalcade—Sections Nos. 2, 3, and 4, on Broad street, south of Chesnut.

SECOND DIVISION—Matthew Mason, Marshal.
Sections Nos. 5 and 6, and the Grand Officers in carriages, on Broad street, south of Spruce.

THIRD DIVISION—John G. Hurtt, Marshal.
Sections No. 7 to 12, on Broad street, south of Lombard.

FOURTH DIVISION—Charles H. Davis, Marshal.
Sections No. 13 to 19, on Broad street, south of Bainbridge.

FIFTH DIVISION—George Steele, Marshal.
Sections No. 20 to 29, on Broad street, south of Christian.

The line will move at 10 o'clock, sharp, and proceed over the following route:—Countermarch down Broad street to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Pine, out Pine to Fifth, up Fifth to Jefferson, out Jefferson to Broad, down Broad to Spring Garden, and there dismiss. When the head of the line reaches Fifth street and Girard avenue there will be a halt of thirty minutes.

In case of rain the parade will be postponed until Thursday.

CONTRACTS FOR SEWERS.—The Highway Department to-day is receiving proposals for the construction of sewers on the line of Twenty-first street, from West Delancy street to a point twenty feet North of Pine street; on Thirteenth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Girard avenue; on Seventeenth street, from the sewer in Arch street southwardly to the line of Chesnut street; on Garden street, from Willow street to the south line of Buttonwood street; on Mount Vernon street, from Twenty-first street to the east line of Twenty-second street; on Norris street, eastward from Gunner's Run to depression west of Richmond. The above-named sewers to be three feet in the clear inside diameter, and a two-and-a-half feet sewer on Leaf street, from Orange street to Locust street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

THE PHILADELPHIA SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Philadelphia Synod of the Presbyterian Church closed its proceedings at Scranton, Pa., on Friday last. Concerning the meeting the Scranton *Republican* says:—

"The attendance at the Synod was not so large as was anticipated, but those present included many of the most prominent and talented members of the Presbyterian ministry of the State, as well as many distinguished elders. The devotional services during the week, as well as the business sessions, were full of interest and replete with profitable experience. The discussions were conducted with great interest and marked ability. A more intellectual body of men is seldom assembled. The meetings were quite largely attended by our citizens, especially the evening meetings, considering the inclemency of the weather."

RUNNING TO FIRES.—The police yesterday made several arrests of boys running to fires. The Mayor is determined to break up this practice.

THE OLD PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION.

One Request of the New Commission Refused Another Complied With.

A meeting of the old Public Buildings Commission was held at noon to-day, President W. S. Stokley in the chair.

The Secretary read a communication from the new commission requesting the old board to turn over the property in its possession, including the room in which the meetings were held and its furniture.

Mr. Robbins moved that the commission comply.

Mr. Spering said that, as this commission had an end, the new commission might also have an end. That was created by the Legislature, and the same means could be used to disband it. This commission ought, under the circumstances, make a statement to City Councils of the present state of affairs.

Colonel Page argued that this was by no means a dissolved commission, as there was no law to that effect. We are trustees, and as such should render an account of its stewardship. It was not fair that this commission should go suddenly out of existence without rendering an account. Money had been appropriated, and a full account should be given to Councils. He moved to amend that the use of the room and its furniture be tendered to the new commission.

Mr. Gillingham thought Councils should act in this matter, as the property in the custody of the old commission was the property of the city of Philadelphia. Councils had created the board and they should legislate it out, if agreeable to them.

Mr. Walters did not think that the old commission had any report to make. He saw no reason for the dismemberment of the old board. The only question was, shall the old commission give the new commission the use of the room? He saw no reason why that courtesy should not be extended. The only thing the old body should reserve to itself was the right to the use of the room when it wanted to use it; for such a state of affairs might transpire.

Mr. Robbins understood that the powers of the old board had been destroyed by the action of the Legislature, and under the circumstances he saw no other way than for the transfer of the property, etc., to the new commission.

A vote was then taken on transferring the use of the papers, models, books, etc., which resulted in 2 yeas and 6 nays. Not agreed to.

The vote taken on transferring the use of the room and furniture resulted favorably.

Mr. Spering moved that the old commission make a statement of the matter to Councils and ask their advice as to further action. Agreed to.

Mr. Pugh moved that the model of the public buildings in Independence Hall be removed for safe keeping subject to the discretion of this commission. Agreed to.

The commission then adjourned.

FREE CUBA.

Official Notice of the Dissolution of the Cuban Junta of Philadelphia—The Cause of Independence Not Yet Abandoned.

Senor Santisteban, the President of the Cuban Junta of this city, announces the dissolution of that body in the following pronunciamento:—

"JUNTA AUSILIAR REPUBLICANA DE CUBA Y PUERTO-RICO, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24, 1870.

"In pursuance of instructions from the central body in New York city, the President of the Cuban Junta in Philadelphia would announce that, inasmuch as the various provisions of the President's neutrality proclamation render the existence of the Junta incompatible with the laws of the country, as defined in that document, and that, by it, the various methods of what we conceived to be lawful aid and assistance to our brethren of the down-trodden isle have been rendered nugatory and, in fact, almost impossible through our organization: therefore it is ordered that the Cuban Junta of the City of Philadelphia be and is hereby dissolved.

"But while giving notice thus publicly of our intention to abide by the laws, it must be distinctly understood that no effort, not contrary to them, shall fail to be made, and no aid or material assistance which it is in our power legally to give or enlist in their behalf, shall be withheld from our long-suffering countrymen; but that, trusting to right and the justice of our cause as that of universal liberty and happiness, we will aid with our prayers and all the means and faculties with which the Almighty has endowed us, the accomplishment of the glorious result of the freedom and independence of our beloved isle.

"MIGUEL A. SANTISTEBAN, President."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening the fourth lecture of the "Star" course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Miss Olive Logan, who will discourse upon "The Bright Side." Last season Miss Logan was one of the most popular of the lecturers presented by Mr. Pugh, and a lively and entertaining performance may be expected from her this evening.

On Wednesday Mrs. F. W. Lander will read Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, with an orchestral accompaniment and a chorus, who will give Mendelssohn's music.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—Yesterday afternoon the adherents of two rival fire companies became engaged in an altercation at Passyunk Road and German streets. From words they came to blows, and finally blackjacks and pistols were freely used. The fight lasted for nearly an hour and some of the cars on the Fifth and Sixth street line were detained in consequence, so great was the crowd congregated. As customary, the police appeared on the ground after the disturbance was over. No arrests were made.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—A lad named James O'Brian was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of sundry articles from a store at Sixth and Commerce streets. It appears that the place was broken into by a number of boys, and suspicion pointed to O'Brian from the fact that he was seen in the neighborhood of the store with a duster and a ball of twine in his possession. The accused was held for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING CASE.—At noon today the Coroner held an inquest upon the body of the boy Edward Powell, who was shot on Front street, below Girard avenue, on last Monday. The testimony showed that some twenty shots were fired at an infuriated steer, one of which struck the lad in the right eye. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a gunshot wound received at the hands of some person unknown.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—Owen Dugan is the name of an individual who has a particular liking for assaulting policemen. Yesterday Owen was drunk and disorderly on Main street, near Mechanic, Manayunk. Officer Bellasty ordered him away, whereupon he turned on the officer and knocked him down. Owen was finally taken to the lock-up, where after a hearing before Alderman Deahn, he was held to bail to answer.

THE "EVENING CITY ITEM" has already become an established institution, and so great has been its prosperity that Colonel Fitzgerald has been obliged to announce a second enlargement in its size, which will take place on Saturday next, when its pages will be increased by the addition of four columns. The contents of the *Evening City Item* are brisk and spicy, and it is, altogether, a very readable paper.

ROBBED.—On Saturday night a passenger on a Market street car had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $24. A man named John Barker was pointed out as the alleged thief, and he was arrested at Tenth and Market streets. Defendant was arraigned before Alderman Jones, and was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Edward Mooney was arrested yesterday upon the charge of attempted robbery at Third and Chesnut streets. He was arraigned before Alderman Kerr this morning, and was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing this afternoon.

LARCENY CASE.—Ella McQuade has been committed by Alderman Cahill to answer the charge of the larceny of $75 in money from a lady residing on Beach street, by whom she was employed as a servant.

WIFE BEATER.—William Richardson, residing at No. 548 Fulton street, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Neill, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

BARN DESTROYED.—The barn of William Butts, situate on Maiden lane, below Gray's Ferry Road, was destroyed by fire about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Loss $1000.

INDECENT CONDUCT.—William Leas was arrested in Frankford yesterday for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, and was committed to prison by Alderman Stearne.

ASSAULT.—Owen Carraher was taken into custody at Ruddell and Fitzwater streets last night, upon the charge of assaulting a female. He was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Bonsall.

DIED.

(For additional Deaths see Fifth page.)

COCHRAN.—On the 22d instant, LEWIS COCHRAN.

Funeral from his late residence, Media, Delaware county, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MACKELLAR.—October 22d, at Slatington, Miss LILLIE MACKELLAR, second daughter of Thomas and Eliza Mackellar.

Funeral at 2½ o'clock, on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, from the family residence, shoemaker lane and Hancock street. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New Peace Movement.

England's Honesty in Question.

Battle at Orleans Imminent.

Attempt to Retake the City.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The U. S. Postal Service.

Important Statistics.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

An Attempt to Retake Orleans.

TOURS, Oct. 24.—Nothing official has yet been received from the armies around Orleans. It is rumored, however, that a battle is imminent there. The French will make an attempt to retake the place.

England and the Peace Movement.

Fears are entertained here concerning the sudden decision of England to mediate between France and Prussia. Some parties imagine that it is a plot to aid in the dethronement of the Bonapartists, and others seem to acquire confidence in the eagerness of Great Britain to bring about a peace. It has been generally considered that England is willing to work more for the interests of Prussia than those of France, and the significance of her movement is apparent now that the difficulties in taking Paris have been demonstrated.

Besides this, England is also aware that the large French armies just organized are quite prepared to act on the offensive; that the bad season is at hand, and the difficulty of obtaining food for the Germans is rapidly increasing, in consequence, and that General Trochu is preparing a series of formidable sorties. The journals and people who take notice of this phase of affairs accord England no credit for her tardy action.

It is assured here that the Paris Government will not cede an inch of territory nor pay a franc of indemnity, and it is feared the struggle will have to go on to the bitter end unless the conditions prescribed by Prussia are very moderate.

A Foolish Story.

The *Progres du Nord* (newspaper) relates a story of the massacre of four thousand Mobiles, taken prisoners at Soissons, four days after their capitulation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Postal Service.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The report of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury for the last fiscal year shows that the postal accounts between the United States and the foreign governments have been promptly and satisfactorily adjusted to the latest period.

31,852 corrected quarterly accounts of postmasters have been examined, copied, resettled, and mailed; 105,734 accounts of postmasters have been examined, adjusted and registered; 305,761 letters were received, indorsed, and properly disposed of, 284 of which contained $498,919, with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of those remitting the same; 102,270 letters were answered, recorded, and mailed; 15,378 drafts were issued to mail contractors and others; 5150 warrants were issued to mail contractors and others; 4690 certificates of deposit made by Postmasters with other Postmasters were examined and registered, amounting in the aggregate to $64,181·20; 87,620 money and other accounts have been settled, involving the amount of $62,928,206·52; 3498 contractors' accounts were adjusted and reported for payment; 87,773 collection orders were transmitted to mail contractors, 447 special agents' accounts were audited and reported for payment; 5365 letter carriers' accounts were settled; 60,000 special mail carriers' accounts; 9000 mail messengers' accounts; 4732 accounts of railway postal clerks, route agents, local mail agents, and baggage masters were settled $385,193·95 were collected from special and mail messenger offices; $2,383,894·10 was the aggregate amount of drafts issued to mail contractors; $8,857,203·92 was the aggregate amount of warrants issued to mail contractors and others; $2,681,560·86 was received of postmasters by mail contractors on collection orders; $1,231,340·68 was paid to letter-carriers; $66,511·80 paid for advertising; $25,654·44 was collected from mail contractors by collection drafts for over collections made by them from postmasters; $74,978·12 was the amount of internal revenue tax received by postmasters and amounts withheld from other persons paid to the Treasurer of the United States. 126 suits were instituted for the recovery of balances due the United States, amounting to the sum of $146,566·43. 170 judgments were obtained in favor of the United States.

South Carolina Election Troubles.

The only official information received here of disorder to South Carolina was contained in a despatch from Governor Scott to the Secretary of War, dated Friday, and one intimating and that parties of ex-Confederates were organizing for purpose of creating riot and confusion at the polls, and asking for additional troops to preserve order.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant George W. Delong is detached from the Lancaster and has permission to return to the United States; First-Assistant Engineer Theodore Cooper from the Naval Academy and granted six months furlough.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Stocks heavy. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 112½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111⅝; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63¾; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 100¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¼; Western Union Telegraph, 39½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Cotton buoyant; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 17c.; Orleans, 17½c. Flour firmer; sales of 9500 barrels State at $5·35@6·25; Ohio at $5·80@6·70; Western at $5·70@6·80; Southern at $5·90@8·75. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 61,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·36@1·37 for new; red Western at $1·39@1·42; white Michigan at $1·50@1·55. Corn dull and declining; sales of 24,000 bushels mixed Western at 80½@81½c. Oats dull; sales of 27,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 53@54c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 93½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Cotton strong, and absence of business for want of stock; middling quoted at 16¼@16½. Flour active and steady. Wheat active; choice Maryland amber, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·45@1·65; common to fair, $1·20@1·40; Western, $1·35@1·40. Corn dull and lower; white, 70@85c.; yellow, 75@82c.; mixed Western, 70@78c. Oats, 47@48c. Rye dull at 75@85c. Mess Pork quiet at $27. Bacon firm and in good demand; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15¼c.; hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 17c. Whisky quiet and scarce at 93@94c.

WEST POINT.

The Court Martial of the Colored Cadet.

The third day's session of the general court-martial at West Point began on Saturday morning. The business of the day commenced with the counsel for the prisoner requesting the opportunity to send for S. M. Capron, at Hartford, Conn., and introduce his evidence as to the veracity of Smith antecedent to his cadetship appointment. The Judge Advocate demurred to that, and held it irrelevant to the case, as it did not apply to accused in his military career.

The first witness examined was Cornelius Russel, employed as a laborer. He stated that he knew Wilson and Smith, and saw some of their difficulty on the date alleged; saw Wilson get a drink at the tank; Smith then came up with the guard pail and pushed it against Wilson and shoved him off the tank; saw both striking each other, but could not tell who gave the first blow; they fought with cocoanut dippers; saw Wilson cut over the temple with Smith's dipper; saw two or three, perhaps more, blows given; heard them say something, but could not tell what it was; did not see that Smith was angry when he shoved his pail against Wilson.

John Miller, a hospital steward, deposed that at about 6 o'clock P. M., August 20, he dressed the wound of Cadet Wilson at the hospital, and described the wound; it was over the left temple, and might have been dangerous; there had been a great deal of hemorrhage; patient, who seemed excited, was put to bed; the wound healed rapidly.

The Judge Advocate then closed the testimony on the first charge and specification and opened the second, which is as follows:—

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of paragraph 127 of the United States Army regulations, Military Academy.

Specification.—In this, that Cadet J. W. Smith, having been reported, on the 18th of August, 1870, for replying to "file closer" in a highly disrespectful manner at drill, P. M., after having been spoken to in the line of duty, did submit to the commandant a written explanation therefor, stating, "I spoke to no "file closer' during the drill, nor did Cadet Corporal Beacom speak to me during drill at any time," which statement was false.

Cadet Edgar S. Beacom, the "file closer" of the date mentioned, corroborated the truth of the allegations in the specification, with a mention of incidents; that was the only instance where he had ever reported accused.

Cadet William S. Davies testified to the main facts in the proceeding, and that Smith replied to "file closer" in an audible but not loud tone of voice.

Cadet B. Dyer, Jr., told nearly the same story.

Cadet Augustus C. Tyler did the same; Smith turned his head to reply to "file closer," but witness could not hear what that reply was.

The rendition of testimony was exceedingly slow, careful, and deliberate, which made the proceedings correspondingly tedious. But upon the whole a military court presents many pleasing features, in some respects superior to our civil courts. For instance, all the witnesses as well as members, by professional discipline, are subdued into habits of exactness, order, and quiet, and there are no bickering contentions that so often mark the course of civil suits.

At noon the motion to adjourn to some day this week prevailed. Several officers left on the afternoon trains.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 City 6s, Old	102⅝	100 sh Read R	3d. 50⅛
$500 do	102⅝	100 do	30. 50⅛
$100 City 6s New	102¾	100 do	b5. 50⅛
$2000 O C & A bds	80	46 sh Norrist'n R	78

SECOND BOARD.

$500 N Penna 7s	94	100 sh Leh Nav	b10. 32⅝
$3300 do	93⅝	20 sh Leh V R	58
$3000 O C & A R bs	80	300 sh Read	la b30. 50⅛
$3000 Leh 6s, '84	82⅝	3 sh Bk of N Am	226

W. W. SHARPE & CO., PUBLISHERS' AGENTS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING, TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK. [10 24 2t

STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The members of this Society are requested to meet at No. 1411 FILBERT Street on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
GEORGE W. HARRIS, Secretary.
October 24, 1870. 10 24 2t*

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. THIRTY DENS OF LIVING ANIMALS. CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE, EVERY AFTERNOON and NIGHT THIS WEEK, IN TWO SEPARATE TENTS.
Admission to both Shows only 50 cents.
Children under 10 years, 25 cents.
A. FOREPAUGH, Proprietor and Manager.
10 24 6t

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
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VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.
One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 30 cents.
JOHN LINERD,
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Copying Books, 300 pages ..... $1·50
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HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

MACHINERY.
CARPET AND CLOTH ROLLING AND Shearing Machines roll the piece solid, retaining width and length. GEORGE C. HOWARD, 5 9 rp5 No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Internal Revenue Bureau

Commissioner Delano's Successor

Mr. Morton and the English Mission

Advices from the West.

Burning of a Propeller.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A Cabinet officer, in conversation to-day, stated that nothing has been done yet towards appointing a successor to Mr. Delano in the Revenue Bureau. Secretary Boutwell had a long consultation to-day with the President about the new Commissioner. Mr. Douglass, so far as is known, has the inside track, but the appointment will not be made for some time.

Senator Morton

did not arrive here this morning, as expected. A telegram, however, states that he is on his way. It seems to be understood among his intimate friends that he will not accept the English mission, but the President says he has no official refusal of it from Morton.

The English Mission.

The rumor sent hence last night that Postmaster-General Creswell would be sent to England in case Senator Morton refused does not seem to be well founded. It is probable, however, that Creswell will accept the place if it is offered to him. In that event the President will probably put some Pennsylvanian at the head of the Post Office Department.

Tax on Gross Receipts.

Commissioner Delano rules that the enterprise in behalf of the Mercantile Library Association of San Francisco, designed to pay off its indebtedness, is not liable to any tax on gross receipts of sales of its tickets.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 24.—E. L. King, liberal Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth district, has withdrawn in favor of George R. Smith, of Sedalia, also a liberal Republican.

The General Association of Congregationalists closed their session last night, after several days earnest and profitable work.

Fatal Accident.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—John Gentry, aged sixty-five, United States Express agent at Middletown, Ohio, was killed this morning, about one mile above Hamilton, by falling between two cars in attempting to pass from one to the other while the train was running. He was on his way to this city when the accident occurred.

Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—The fact that several citizens of Covington have been summoned to appear before the United States Grand Jury, now sitting at Louisville, has given rise to a rumor that an attempt is to be made to show that Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, accepted a colonel's commission in the Rebel army at the beginning of the war, and this with a view to disqualify him for the office of United States Senator.

A Propeller Burned.

PORT COLBURNE, Ontario, Oct. 24.—A fire was discovered on the propeller Schickluna this morning as she was entering the lock of the canal. Water was immediately turned on the flames, but without effect, and she had to be abandoned in ten minutes. The cargo consisted of about 16,000 bushels of wheat. The total loss is about $40,000. The purser lost his books and papers. The crew had only time to escape, and lost everything.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Jackson Shooting Case.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—At the Court of General Sessions, in the case of Jackson, charged with shooting Archibald Douglas, Counsellor Graham put in an affidavit of the prisoner, charging the Recorder with prejudice from political causes, and being influenced by Oakey Hall, who was personally prejudiced against him. Counsel moved that the Recorder leave the case to another judge, but the motion was rejected.

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CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.
Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Overcoatings, Fancy Coatings, Velveteens, Corduroys.
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GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOT
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$20·00 SUITS!!!
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HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
21 tuf6m PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussia the Friend of France.

Afternoon Markets by Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Prussia the True Friend of France.

TOURS, Oct. 24.—The Prussian commander at Orleans has posted placards all about the city containing an appeal to the citizens and informing them that the French Government and not the Prussian is their real enemy. The journals reply to this appeal bitterly, encouraging the people to defend their country to the last extremity.

They say that France was unprepared for conflict two months ago, but she is now commencing to feel that she may struggle with success. Her people will make a fitting answer to Prussian protestations of friendship.

No official news of

Garibaldi's Movements

has been received here, but it is understood he is rapidly organizing a corps of free shooters.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 24—2 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. 5 20s quiet. Railways firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 8⅝@9d.; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Pork declining. Lard, 73s. 6d. Bacon, 64s. for short rib middles. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to October 21st, 4000 bales.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Suspended Payment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 24.—R. H. Maury & Co., prominent bankers in this city, suspended payment to-day.

GROCERIES, ETC.
FINE OOLONG TEAS
Reduced in price from $1·50 to $1.25, and from $1·25 to $1·00. Also, from $1·00 to 85 cents.
At no time since 1862 have we been able to offer so fine Teas at any price.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH IMPORTED FRENCH GOODS.
BONELESS SARDINES,
NONPAREIL CAPERS,
PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
PREPARED MUSTARD AND TRUFFLES,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON
IN LARGE CANS AT $1·00 PER CAN.
WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,
PURE SPICES, ETC.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
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HOSIERY, ETC.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
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